FROM MAY 18. 1885

TO OCTOBER. 1. 1885.

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Sheldon Jackson.

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Fund for the education of Children in Alaska

Sheldon Jackson

Letters Concerning Schools in Alaska

v.1

Juneau.

Sheldon Jackson. Genl Agt

Jackson (Hydah)

Haines.

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Indian Rights Association

Indian Commissioner

Hospital

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Public School

The Citizens of Sitka are invited to meet at Fireman's Hall Tuesday evening May 19th 1885 at 7 o'clock to arrange for a Suitable School Room.

Sheldon Jackson
Sec. Pro Tem

May 18th 5

Mr. Murphy

You are hereby appointed Teacher of the Public School at Juneau Alaska for the Summer term of 1885 at a salary of Thirty dollars per month.

This appointment is subject to the approval of the Hon. John Eaton U. S. Commissioner of Education, who will in due time send you your Commission.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen Agent

May 18th 1

Mrs Marion Murphy

Indian Agency

Madam

I enclose you a temporary Commission, under which you can work until you receive your regular Commission from Washington.

The Summer term will consist of 12 weeks of 5 days each.

The daily hours will be from 9 to 12 O'Clock A.M. and from 1 to 4 P.M. with 15 minutes intermission each morning and afternoon.

You will keep an accurate account of daily attendance in

2 (Murphy)

The Record Book furnished you-
You will also enter in Alpha por
the name &c of each new pupil
that enters school.

At the close of each 4 weeks
school, you will mail to me a
duplicate report of the daily
attendance of Indians, Mixed of
Russians; Mixed Americans.
Also the number of different persons
in attendance for the month.

You will take charge of all
the school property such as stoves
desks, slates, charts &c and
account for the same at the end

a3 (Chesapeake)

of the Lessons.

You are authorized to have a plain Cheap Cupboard made, in which you can lock up the slates pencils &c when not in use.

Pupils are not to be allowed to take slates, pencils &c out of the school room. If they procure slates &c of their own at the stores, you will know them & marked that they can be distinguished from the Government property.

If you shall have more pupils than you can allow to, you will

4 (Murphy)

Be it known and perhaps an accident will be allowed.

The following articles were shipped by Mr Alderson as furniture for the use of the school

1 4 ft Webster's Reading Chart
2 Gale Rapid slates for blackboard
2 dry slates
500 slate pencils
1 box boxes crayons
1 stove with pipe & elbows &c
1 Record Book (specially in you of one of the ever watchfulness shown by Sisters, I will notice the above in your Post Office)

5th (Murphy)

See Page 43

I also enclose an order on the Warehouse to give them in charge of your father.

Also instruction to your father to purchase a plain cheap stand, chair-benches & a blackboard, and make such indispensable changes as the school room may require.

The act of Congress which provides for this school distinctly states that there shall be no distinction of races. You will therefore use all diligence to encourage & secure the attendance of the Indian, as well

[illegible]

[illegible] Children.
[illegible] Michigan every [illegible]
[illegible] under taking to [illegible]
[illegible] Wilson Judge [illegible]
[illegible] Stephen Jackson
[illegible] Lewis Ayres
[illegible] all know each other Notices,
which, if thought best, your petitioner
can work up in the Village
[illegible]

Public School

Miss Murphy has been appointed Teacher and will open School at Juneau as Soon as a Suitable room can be prepared

May 18th 1888. Chas Sheldon Jacobsen
Agt

May 15th 5

Rev Drs Mendall & Roberts

Dear Brethern

Last Monday the Steamer called at Jackson to remove the stores of the Northern Trading Co.

Miss Gould came away with us to spend a month at Wrangell, Peters Gould with the two Children to spend a month at Sitka

With the family gone, Mr Gould will follow his flock to their sealing camps.

The Haydahs are making a decided advance in civilization They have laid out a new street and erected some 7 or 8 new American houses on it

They greatly need a school house

2 (Bif Mss)

& Church. The Room now occupied is a temporary Dis Hill roughly of Shakes & is neither comfortable, convenient or of sufficient capacity. With lumber sawed by Mr McLeod a good substantial School house & Church can be erected for $1200 –

The old buildings of the A.H.C. Co cannot be taken down & removed to any advantage, & can not be used where they are.

I know that although the Mendota is the third largest tribe their Station has never been provided with suitable buildings & the efforts of the Missionaries constantly crippled for the

3 (Begin here)

Board of Such buildings
The need is so great, that I do
hereby give this proposition.
If you will lend Her Grace $1200
for the erection of a school building &c
will relieve you of $1200 of the salaries
now paid at that station &c &c
For the year paying Her Board $1000
Mrs ? $300 + clines 2 - $500 - making
$1800 in all. Now if you will put
$1200 of your $1800 into a building
I will secure $1200 from the Board for
salaries, leaving only $600 for you to
pay on salaries - Then you will
that operate from out every way, the

4 Mo 9th

adds little to keeping the Mission
force going, will secure you a place
building. This I have decided
decided at your first meeting as
the seasons here are short & distances
great. If you accept this plan
write Mr Lovell direct & send him
some money to commence with.
A letter to me might be delayed a
month or two in reaching me.

Your Bro in Christ
Sheldon Jackson

May 1st 1

Hon & Dear Sir

Your Communication of April 28th concerning a Mark which has probably been Stolen in transit, & my coming trip to Mass leaving it evidently impossible to do the matter justice before you the result.

I appreciate both desirable & practicable. The honor will be equally appreciated in the government.

Also your communication of April 27th is received enclosing a communication from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

If possible the Secretary of the

May 20th 6

Dear Sir

Within the past twenty four hours circumstances have arisen that make it [illegible] that the Governor [illegible] will be required to visit the seal Islands [illegible] as well as a com- [illegible] the U.S. Ship that was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in making [illegible]

[illegible] the affair [illegible] arrangements [illegible]

You are well aware that the most advanced and civilized portion of the native population of Alaska live from Kadiak westward along the Aleutian

7 (1/2)

Congress. Majority of the Naval Department tells me that Panama transportation via Isthmus route of Commerce must be the western route. Alaska will be Alaska a year -

After spending 17 years for army & navy by the Commissioner - then ship a year longer to use the appropriation speedily, it seems some approach ought to be made to third session another year for lack of transportation, while a Government based his bills on the Isthmus of Darien

If however you find it dis-

8 (B.y E.)

[illegible] steamers [illegible] [illegible] road
from about one or two days [illegible]
to the steamers and up on one
of the boats of the Alaska Commercial
Co. This would be here
it would perhaps the three important
places of Unalaska, Nulato, Kotzebue
& Nuchek, but would not include
Nome. It would be a member of other
[illegible] that it is [illegible] for the steamer
would. If you fail to secure
transportation from the steamer [illegible]
[illegible] and Coastwise [illegible]
[illegible] August 1st, it would [illegible]
places on the Sea of Okhotsk

C (Copy)

[illegible] for the Superintendent to allow Tilton Hamilton to [illegible] as he can not go at this [illegible] expense.

Hoping this may receive an answer in that case a letter to pay [illegible]

A telegram sent to Sub-Treasurer Washington on June 6th to receive from [illegible] is necessary [illegible] Care of the Legislature of the [illegible] State by June 6th [illegible] the middle of [illegible].

Yours [illegible]

[illegible]

Tom John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner
of Education
Washington D.C.

[illegible]

To Hon John Eaton

Wash[illegible]

May 6th [illegible]

Dear Sir Eaton

[illegible] the Rail Road [illegible]
Claims Bill [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] to the
Chairman [illegible] Officers of the Rail Road
to the effect that [illegible] Road have
assured me that the Route [illegible]
take the proposed bridge to the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Road [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to that effect. [illegible] the necessity
of your having the [illegible] of the
Walter Jurisdiction [illegible] the [illegible]

2 pt.

[illegible] If it is held that such transportation is necessary for the carrying out of the law, & that the law is intended to cover the whole country that has hitherto been held under the Spanish Charter, the more humane course here the cruelties of Spain & the Conscience be lawfully done. If in the Conscientious Question is said to be, some Other authors have that there is a supplies of Coal, & the steamer belts at Kadiak & Unalaska [illegible] Extra supplies of Coal & provisions & other stores have been held [illegible]

27 A.P.

anticipation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to the [illegible] of the Claim[illegible].

Sir [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Alaska
on the [illegible] [illegible] with me.
[illegible] expected [illegible] all the [illegible]
of having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to turn
over the administration of the fund
[illegible]

The District Attorney [illegible]
is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
a large number of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] me [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of

Excellency the Governor, that the power for Education in Alaska should be turned over to the Religious denomination or to the various places where Religious Schools Exist. The working back in the Interior of Alaska should be left. Of course in Southeastern Alaska, according to the Office you will understand it.

If the Governor has been informed, it is more than probable that the Dist Attorney is also out. Many of our best Citizens in Juneau, Sitka have signed their genuine signatures at my appointment

From Page 9
Letter to Miss Marion Merryman

I have given Dr. McMarshall Larside an order on the Wharehouse Man to procure them, and requested him to have your room fixed up.

I have secured the log building cor. of Main & third Sts for the School

The act of Congress which provides for this school distinctly states that there shall be no distinction of Races.

You will therefore use all diligence to encourage and secure the attendance of the Indian, as are

May 18th 6-

To the
Wharfinger Agent
Juneau Alaska

Dear Sir

Please give into the possession of Mr C. W. Garside U.S. Dep Marshall all freight landed at Juneau for me on the May steamer

Freight & wharfage was arranged with the Purser of the S.S. Idaho

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen Agent

Also to
Rev Mr A Bartlett D.D
Rev Thos L. Childs D.D
Washington

May 20th 1

Rev Mr Sunderland D.D.

Dear Brother

You remember my Act of the Judge & District Attorney for Alexandria taking a Christian girl by a writ of habeas Corpus from out of the house of a farmer for the life of infancy.

After a left the Judge in the second case that was brought before him on a similar habeas Corpus, decided 1st that verbal contract of an Indian parent in placing his child in school for a term of years was not binding — 2nd that a written Contract of an Indian with a white man is illegal, & 3rd that any attempt

2 Ind.

On the part of the Chief to restrain a child from running away would be cause for imprisonment & fine.

Under these circumstances the slaves were thrown open to from 40 to 50 Children of faithful teachers. [illegible] been years the Gallerinos were turned loose to return to their degradation & native barbarism, and the assistance provided by the Government to reclaim these children has [illegible] been refused by the Sub Chief of the Judge & Dist Attorney.

Now that I have [illegible] Government appointment as agent

3 ad

of the school work, the Dist Attorney is urging to organize Citizens' Meetings to called to discuss the passage of resolutions denouncing the Administration Government to Congress &c.

These resolutions together with letters to prominent men are to be sent to Washington.

If you are acquainted with Lamar - & wish you would take an early occasion to call upon him - tell him how long you have known me - that you have faith in my efficiency, integrity &c and that you understand that some of the

4 [illegible]

vicious elements of communities that drift out to the frontier are proposing to try & secure my removal –

Also if at any time you have a favorable opportunity to mention the same either to the President or his sister please do so.

~~The~~ These elements out here will try & flood the Secretary of the Interior with all kinds of false reports to my prejudice and I want your influence to stand by me in this fight.

Kind regards to your family.

Your Bro in Christ –

Sheldon Jackson

May 21st

Dear Friend

The village of Juneau is the largest gold mining camp in Alaska. It lies in Gastineau Chl the various mines in the vicinity a winter population of about [illegible] whites and 200 Indians, and a summer population of about 1000 whites and 3000 natives. At present there are about 600 Chinamen in the place.

One San Francisco firm has erected a large saw mill, a 120 stamp quartz mill, & extensive works representing nearly a million of dollars. I shall, Will, give you a

c (43/2)

Generally, their industry is, the
[illegible] prosperous of the [illegible]
upon [illegible] further prosperity of the
place is dependent. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] kind to be difficult
[illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] per $120 per [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

4 (Day 2)

[illegible] [illegible] I think it [illegible].

The Russians [illegible] double the school population of any place in all Alaska, and from 3 to 4 times the American population. I would advise you to allow [illegible] plans for permanent school building.

I have [illegible] that the [illegible] determined to be [illegible] to [illegible]. As the time it is finished it will be ready to [illegible].

If you authorize [illegible] [illegible] plans & specifications or authorize some one to prepare such plans.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

5 (M. & E.)

[illegible] book or by Contract. [illegible] by Contract will be much cheaper.

Upon this matter early consideration.

[illegible]

May 21st 85

Dear Sir

In the South Eastern corner of Alaska are several small villages of Natives of three tribes.

A Council has been held among them & an agreement reached that in order to secure School privileges for their Children they are willing to abandon their present scattered homes, consolidate their people & establish a new village on the West side of Prairie Island (which was laid down on the Map of Alexander Archipelago, which Map is in your Office)

When in Washington Congress was

(Bgt)

placed upon the list of proposed schools
The Tongass people number 147.
Who they have agreed to unite with
the Cape Fox (170) and 160 Haydahs
forming a Union Village of 477 people
with a school population of perhaps
150.

Whether the school need be established in the old or new village, we will be compelled to erect a small school house. I therefore respectfully recommend that you allow $500 for a school house at the new union village.

I think it is good policy to

encourage as far as possible the concentration of these people into villages of sufficient size to justify the establishment of schools among them. In their present scattered condition of from ten to 100 in a village they can have no school or civilizing influence

If you think it I can take the carpenter & native boys of the industrial school at Silka & erect this building. Or you can let it out by contract which in this case will cost more. Please advise me at an early day of your wishes in reference to this

4

Proposition

Yer Very Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agent

To
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner
of Education
Washington
D.C.

May 18th 1870

Mr E. M. Barrida
U.S. Dep. Marshall
Sitka Alaska

Dear Sir

The Government has Ordered
of Lewis Brewster for a public School
the log building Corner of Main & Third
Sts Sitka

Please secure a reliable Car-
penter and have the house fitted
up in a plain manner at as little
expense as possible with seats.

That is you will have ten plain
benches (each 10 or 12 feet long) made
for the School — a plain stand or desk

2 (L.M.G)

for the teacher, and a small Cupboard or Closet with lock, in which the teacher can lock up slates &c. You will also procure a plain wooden Chair for the teacher, if the same is on sale in Jamaica.

If the windows are broken out the glass will be replaced at the Expense of the owner. Those that are broken out after the Government takes possession will of course be replaced at the Expense of the Government.

You will also see that the Stove is put up & the pipe properly secured.

I send a blackboard to Maria Cooper as this Stamper. You

3 (Cont.)

will have the carpenter give it a fresh coat of slating, two coats of which will be permit among the freight.

When the house is in order please give the key to Mission Station Chief & also turn over to her the remainder of the pipe, rivets, Elbows, & Sheeting not used, also all the property of the Church as she will be held accountable to the Government for its proper care.

Enclosed find an order on the Wharehouse for the Stove, Tins, pipe & other freight directed to me. The Charges are not arranged for.

Any consideration you can at

4 (Sitka.)

very time & trouble, in connection with the School will be appreciated both by myself & the Department at Washington.

I enclose you two blanks. Please have the Carpenter who does the work arrange with the blacksmith who puts the pipe together, & the drayman who draws the freight & all others so that all the bills can be consolidated into one. Then have the Carpenter & blacksmith, respective the whole bill, make out an itemized account in duplicate, receipt for the same & mail it to me at Sitka.

5 (Cont.)

I will then approve it & forward it to Washington for auditing and payment. And a treasury warrant will be mailed direct to the party at Juneau making out the bill

I remain very truly yours
Milton Jackson
Ex. Agent.

Private

Hon John Eaton
Washington D.C.

May 21st 63

Dear Brother Eaton

The U.S. Dist Attorney Hackett has tried two evenings to secure a Citizens Meeting and pass Resolutions asking my removal. Both meetings have failed. I now learn that he has written to the Secretary to ask for my removal & the appointment of Colo Neil Gaines of Tennessee. Gaines was a member of our own Regiment in the Army. The two friends claim to be the part of a Democrat & I feel sure that if the Secretary knew the facts he would decide in favor of the Office Seeker.

If Secretary Seward should inquire about it, please give a statement as you like to his

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Copy sent Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commr of Education
July 23rd 1885

May 2nd 85

Mr George Howell

Sir For the use of your Log building Corner of Maine & 8th Streets Jonesboro Ark I hereby promise to give you $50 per month if kept six months & $40 per month if kept 12 months, subject to the approval of the U.S. Bureau of Education Washington D.C.

I will not in the necessary Lists, touches 7c as Government Expense

Isaac Lockhart
Ind Agent

Mar 21st 1

For and in consideration of twenty five dollars per month I hereby agree to rent for the space of six months for the use of a public school, my log building in Juneau Alaska to Sheldon Jackson Gen Agent of Education in Alaska

This Contract is subject to the approval of the Hon U.S. Commissioner of Education

In case the Government concludes to retain the building for twelve months the rate will then be $20 per month or $240 for the 12 months.

It is also further agreed that

2

[illegible]

May 22nd 5

Rev G. C. Atkinson D.D.

Portland Oregon

Dear Sir

Please purchase for the Bureau of Education for the use of the school at Lilton

1 Apparatus Teaching Chart
4 doz 7x11 slates
3 boxes slate Pencils
1 doz boxes Crayons (Pattenson.
1 School Register or record book
1 Call bell for school room
1 large hand bell for ringing at the door
1 large box slate, limited to the use purchased of Goldsmith & Lyons

[illegible]

Last Needle for the School at [illegible]

16 lengths of Russia iron pipe

in knock down condition

8 Benches.

1 Zinc

1 [illegible] or table for teacher

1 " [illegible] " "

2 [illegible] of [illegible] Matting

[illegible] ship the [illegible] [illegible] with

other [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] out

of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Yours

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

May 23rd 1

Dear Sir

The detention of the Mail steamer at this place for a week longer due to visits by the heads of S. Alaska with a view to Education is more really than at least hoped.

At a Conference held at your office April 11th & 12th the following Centres in South Eastern Alaska were located as suitable places for Schools.

Metlakahtla (Tsimpsean), Wrangel (Thlinkit), Kake, Willisnoo, Sitka, Fort Wrangel, Klawock, Jackson & Tongass.

At Metlakahtla, Wrangel, Sitka & Fort Wrangel Government buildings already exist

2 Vol.

[illegible], it is possible that the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions will [illegible] a school building which we can use.

At Kirwan, Killione, Klawock & Hydaburg we will be compelled to build.

In this built it will be necessary to make provision for authority to construct buildings at Kirwan, Klawock & Killione and to expend of such sums as may be required for such purposes. These should be plain frame buildings about 30 feet square & two stories high. At Kirwan the building to be used as Quarters for school teachers.

At Killione & [illegible] the new buildings

to be used in the school room for teachers residence.

Mr Lucas I have recommended as Female School teacher at an Expense of about $[illegible].

If the Board will give your approval to authorize these buildings, I propose to take the Carpenter from the Sitka Industrial School, with a picked number of the [illegible] most advanced native boys and work these buildings in accordance.

This will give us so much cheaper labor than we could otherwise secure.

4 (Sept)

2nd We will give no better building as the workmen will gain skill by practice.

3rd We will give the native workmen a practical drill in plain house building, and they can then receive practical instruction in a work shop.

4th We will commit the responsibility [illegible] education among the native.

If we start with no this tour of [illegible] building, we will take our tools [illegible], [illegible] details & [illegible] etc. Completing a building at one place, we will move on to

the sept. After the erection of the building, Mr Crutin our Carpenter can go forward & fitch the [illegible] without my presence –

If you will give this early attention & send our instructions so as to reach the mail steamer at Portland on July

we will receive them about the middle of July & will try to have them all completed before winter sets in.

In case you [illegible] these buildings, & there may be that I can have a small sum at command for incidental expenses that I will need to settle with the

((Map 2)

[illegible] at the time!

Again with regard to the Rev. Mr. Pinto. If the above statement shall appear to a general & extensive Union to the Villages to the Southward, which I will have instructions to Mr. Pinto to carry — to the four points (I am assured the same Result) of Kadiak Island, Nulliskofsk & Mitchinaho, which have been designated as Central points or Schools. This will enable me to establish an school there at these important points. I am leave the examination of other Villages to the Northward for a more extended Union

7

Another year, when probably the new Governor will also wish to see the Lower places.

It is very important that the a special vessel like the Pinta make the trip, going direct to these points & returning, will save from three five months valuable time, over the attempt to go to San Francisco, take the Mail Steamer & be subject to the delays of their trade & perhaps [illegible] all touching only one or two of the points proposed.

Please secure & send me a few sets of examination papers for teachers.

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen Agt.

To Hon John Eaton
Ed. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

P.S.

Will my salary be mailed me monthly or quarterly? Will it come without any further action on my part? Do you require reports from me oftener than once a year?

Teachers

May 23rd 5

Can't Dear Sir

Please issue and mail to me, to pass over to the several parties Teachers commissions as follows.

1st To Miss Marion Murphy at Sitka, Alaska for 12 weeks from June 1st 1885 at 30$ per month a $90 for the term

2nd To Miss Clara A Gould at Jackson Alaska for one year from July 1st 1885 at $60 per annum

3rd To Miss Lydia McAvoy at Fort Wrangle Alaska for one year from July 1st 1885 at $60 per annum

4th To Mrs John W. McFarland

2 Teachers

at Boyd Alaska for one year from July 1st 1880 at $800 per annum

Miss Murphy has had a fair Education at a Roman Catholic Institution but no experience as a teacher She is however a bright girl & will I think do good service until we can secure for her place a competent permanent teacher.

Miss Carter taught with success two or three years in Jefferson Co. West Va and the last three years at the Cydah at Sheldon Alaska.

Miss McEwen has taught 2 or 3 years in Jefferson Co. West Va

is part of the time in the graded school at Centerville Mad Co. She holds three No 1. Certificates & teach in Grammar schools. For two years past she has been teaching a part of the time in West Franklin.

Mrs. Jos. N. McFarland was for several years a teacher in the public schools of Strasburg [illegible] Schools in Strasburg [illegible] She has been [illegible] the station in which

She [illegible] with [illegible] successful [illegible] at least a great [illegible]

4

Lies Them to you for a Commission
Yours Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Dear Sir

To the
Hon John Eaton
Com. Commissioner
of Education
Washington
D.C.

May 26th 5-

Mr Fuller

Foreman of the Grand Jury

Dear Sir

Learning that the Grand Jury have matters before them pertaining to myself, I ask to be heard before they come to a decision.

Believing that your jury are honorable men, desiring to hear all sides before acting I remain

Yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Geol. Agent

of Education

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sitka.		
666	Sitka	166
	Wrangel	500
Cakes		
269	4 small villages on Cranmer Cakes Bay	269
Cakes.		
568	Hoffmann Island	243
	Kuo Island	100
	Port Houghton	50
	Sumner Channel	75
Sitka		
721	Sitka	721
Stickeen		
317	Fort Wrangell	207
	On Stickeen River	110

Klawas. 287	Robert	60
	Klawa	500
	Klawack	27
Kydah 700	[illegible]	170
	Klingman	100
	Kitanglas	62
	Jackson	87
	Shakan	141
Tongass 292.	Tongass	172
	Cape Fox	120

[illegible] 6th [illegible]

Dear Sir Willard

Since Rolling & the U.S.S. Pinta brings word that you are now Lying at Acajutla — that you have a Company of pilots & are anxious for to leave on the first opportunity.

It is very doubtful if the Iowa steamer will be your place, but I know, unless special business may call for me with Capt Gabriel to sail at.

If however I can be of any service to you in pilots or pleasant company, pray let me know & will cheerfully settle for Corinto to Call in, or for the Iowa to Come after Me.

If I am there consulted

2 (Continued.)

[illegible]

(Willard.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

4 (Continued)

I will keep you informed of my movements.

If you should come to Jackson I not need your New Orleans lemonade which Mr Davis used purchase if you the Little [illegible]

Please write me letter & pass Richmond, and I will do all I can to [illegible] you in Carrying [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nov 6th

Rudolph Walton.

Dear Friend

Please say to the Boys of the Home, that those who have not good places to work had better Come back to the School at Sitka right away & learn the Carpenter trade.

Prof Davis will pay them something for their work.

Mr Davis will [illegible] on the next Steamer going to [illegible] of the first [illegible] [illegible] when the [illegible] Comes, [illegible] them [illegible] & talk with [illegible] [illegible].

2 (illegible)

We have a nice white man Carpenter here now and plenty of work for the boys.

Sue and Esther came back to the house.

We had our parents on Wednesday night. They were well.

(illegible) Sue to see the Indian

(illegible) continue

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Copy)

the new acquisitions for a school for the Children. There at all the points visited by the Commission, the people were asking the probabilities for a school.

The are eager for the Schools which we are prepared to give them.

The problem now is, how to get your teachers & their supplies on the ground.

As I regret you have thrown the refusal for the U.S. Troops to go to the Westward, have been searched, & it is now thought Weather will kill go this season, unless you succeed in securing position for the Troops to Convoy you over there & back. If you succeed such orders

Copy

as that they are direct & unquestioned.

The use of the word in his letter of 11th Sept. to the Sec. of the Interior concerning gun-ships says "the orders have this day been issued, authorizing the Commanding Officer of the Fort to comply with the request should he find it practicable to do so without interfering with public business."

The underscoring is my own. This same kind of a letter was given to Dr Allen of the Cross Neck Commission. It is usually given to private ships.

This Cruiser leaves Pensacola with the Commissioners

(Copy)

office. Whereas in my case it should be considered public business & the option left.

If the Government deem it advisable to order a public vessel over to the Westwards for my conveyance; then if you see fit, you can charter the Schooner Lee for $2000 for the round trip of about 3000 Miles. I will carry myself, all the brethren, their families, household effects, School books, furniture &c &c.

I will go to Kadiak, Nord Island, Unga, Belkofsky, Unalaska &c &c. Maine is such place as suffices &

(Copy 2)

time to get the teachers located & the School started.

If the Chartering of the steamer meets with your approval, then you should secure at once (or have the different Societies do it for you) five teachers & their wives for the five principal stations to the westward.

Then have them leave their homes so that they can reach the steamer which leaves Portland on the 20th of July or 1st of August. That with prudence will take them about the 12th or 15th of August or few days later they can be on their way to the Westward with all their supplies

teachers

reaching their respective fields in safety.

I presume that such a way of supplying teachers & schools to Western Alaska, will be as economical to the Bureau, as paying fare & freight on the Alaska Commercial Co's Steamers from San Francisco. Besides the Alaska Commercial Co was unable to take up the Mexican Missionaries (the latest information was to the effect that they were expecting to charter a schooner at San Francisco) and may be unable to serve us

If the U.S. Revenue Steamer go, it will have accommodations for herself & crew

(Copy)

two others. It would be unwise to take the household & school supplies. If you Charter a Schooner, you can take every thing that is needful.

At present this seems the most practicable way of introducing schools into western Africa.

If the Pinta is sent her coal bill will amount to about $2000 for the trip. The Charter of the Leo $2000. The Pinta will furnish transportation to but 2 or 3 persons while the Leo will take all the boys you wish to send, together with their household furniture and supplies, also all the school furniture & supplies, to them remain as a place. Under bui-

(B & E)

Hops can be secured & the lumber started.

Please give this your immediate attention, & if you deem it best under the circumstances for me to charter the Steamer Leo at $200 for the round trip (assuming 2 or 3 months of time) a distance of 3000 miles, then telegraph me to Port Townsend Washington Ter., Active Op. operator to mail the message to me in Silver Creek to charter the Steamer.

Also please send a duplicate message to Mr Wm Hadham Portland Oregon reading same to mail it to me at Silver

Send message so if possible by July 2nd

(No. 2)

so that they can come up on the July Steamer. I ask for duplicate Messages, so that, if by any accident one fails to reach me, the other will.

It is necessary also that they should reach the July Steamer, in order that I may have the Leo ready to start on the arrival of the August Steamer with teachers & discipline; also that we may prepare the slates, blackboards &c for the week-day schools. This will make a large saving of it from the exception of a few days in the middle of July & the sailing of the teachers from Sitka the middle of August.

10 (B & E)

If you direct the Charter of the Geo, then please have the Clerks make out a list of supplies of Charts, books, slates, ink, pencils, paper &c &c for schools and direct Dr Wilkinson to procure & ship them to me at Sitka in the July steamer if he has time, but without fail on the August steamer.

Also write the teachers to be in Portland prepared to sail on the steamer leaving for Sitka the last of July or 1st of August.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agent

Com Johnston
U.S. Com'r of Education
Washington D.C.

June 8th 5

Sitka Mail Route to Unalaska

I have this morning had a free conversation with Mr Brady concerning the expense of carrying the Mail from Sitka to the Westward

If you have an opportunity of conferring with the Post Office Authorities concerning this route, you can say to them as an indication of what the expense will be that the Sitka Trading Co (Mr Brady & others) will carry a monthly mail in a steam schooner from Sitka to Kadiak, 600 miles each way, for $10 000 per year provided the same route quarterly for

$4000. per year

And a quarterly mail from Sitka to Unalaska & way posts on round trip of about 2000 miles for $10,000 per year.

I consider the above figures very reasonable.

Sheldon Jackson.

Unc 8th 3

Hon & Dear Sir

It consumes so many months to communicate with your office and receive a reply, that I am admonished to write this early in the season in order to arrange plans for next winter.

My short experience here has already brought up so many difficulties, that I feel the necessity of further legislation by Congress to place the schools of Alaska on a substantial basis.

And if it meets with your approval & their permission, in the fall to return and spend the winter

at Washington devising with & assisting you in securing increased school facilities for this section.

As the nature of the country and difficulties of transportation is such that I can not get around any in winter it would seem better that I should spend the time at headquarters.

I desire to reach Washington in November so that we can prepare the necessary legislation & secure an early introduction into Congress.

Yours
Sheldon Jackson

John Eaton
U.S. Comr of Education
Washington D.C.

Private

June 8th 1

Dear Mr Eaton

The letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Comd. Officer of the U.S. Vista of April 24th directs him to furnish the transportation to the Westward "Should he find it practicable to do so, without interfering with the public business"

The Chief Executive Officer of the Ship (Second in Command) informs me privately that the Captain has determined to find some excuse whereby he can inform the Department that it was not practicable to have me on board.

The Chief Executive Officer further says that I should know from the Sec. of the

2 J.C.

have, a direct Order to the Captain to furnish me transportation as a Government Officer on important business.

Capt Nichols of the Pinta has the reputation of being Cranky. He has quarrelled at various times with the U.S. Judge, Marshal & others in this District & is unfriendly with his own officers. So that if you wish any service from his vessel, you will need to secure from the Sec of the Navy explicit orders that he will not feel at liberty to disregard.

See from all these the situation the more I am inclined to recommend the Chartering of the Schooner & taking

3(f.2)

all that is necessary with me.

If you agree to this, please bear in mind what I have written in my official letter of this date of the importance of the telegram reaching me by the July steamer which leaves Portland about the 3rd or 4th of July.

Also if the religious societies have agreed to furnish teachers for Kadiak Unga, Belkofsky, & Unalaska please telegraph them to have their teachers without fail at Portland by July 30th so as to take the steamer to Sitka.

Mr will also be well to telegraph Dr Atkinson to find out the precise

4 (&c.)

date when the steamer will sail.
As that will be an excursion steamer
I presume the date of sailing will be
widely advertised. Also I hope
you will be one of the number -
You can thereby become personally
acquainted with the teachers & see
with your own eyes what provisions have
been made for their comfort & efficiency
Also see them on board the steamer
for their western homes. & have a farewell
meeting. For sending a
steamer load of teachers & schools into
Western Alaska will be an historic
event.

5 (f.e)

If the religious bodies fail to respond to furnish you with teachers for the five western schools, then perhaps you can find them yourself in the East or even procure them when you reach Oregon – then bring them up with you on the August trip.

The first regular term of a Court ever held in Alaska will probably adjourn today or to-morrow. The U.S. Dist-Attorney secured from the Grand Jury 5 indictments against me. All of them connected with the erection of fences & buildings connected with the Industrial Training School – as this place being built upon Government

6 (p.2)

land to which we had no title, I could have none simply because the land laws have not yet been extended over the County.

The Judge considers the whole case of petty malice & persecution, & has put the trial over to the November term of court, before which time, we expect the new Dist Attorney when he comes, to ask to have the case dismissed.

Also the injunction that he secured against the School because it was upon public land has been dissolved

Gov Kinkead has had a recent attack of sickness that has left his left arm paralyzed He is expecting his

7 JE.

successor by the incoming steamer

We are having beautiful weather & I am sorry that I could not have remained another month in the east, that we might have more fully perfected plans for work.

I now feel as if with the exception of the schools at Juneau & Sitka my hands were tied & I can do nothing until I hear from you the middle of July concerning buildings & transportation

Your Bro in Christ
Sheldon Jackson

June 9th 3

Hon & Dear Sir

The Grand Jury of the U.S. District Court of Alabama in their final report to the Court make the following mention of Education

"We recognize the long established policy of our Government to encourage Schools and educational facilities and would say that our American Citizens are as a class, poor & unacquainted with the rights & privileges of American Citizens, and that Non-sectarian schools be fair, honest & upright persons not prejudiced in favor of any sect or creed, should be established for

2 (1893)

the benefit of the White Children of Alaska Territory."

The Hon Grand Jury seem to have overlooked the fact that Congress has directly said that there shall be no distinction of race in the public Schools. They further overlook the fact that with the two exceptions of Sitka & Juneau, there are but few White Children in Alaska.

This brings me to another point. Both at Sitka & Juneau we should have two school rooms with a teacher for each. One room for White & Russian & the other for Native Children.

The Indian Industrial School

3 (B 2)

at Sitka is some distance from the native village. While this is better for the boarding pupils, it is not as convenient for the day pupils, especially in our long hard winter storms.

We have frequently convinced among ourselves that there ought to be a day school among the native village.

Although the day pupils being irregular in their attendance & having no advantages outside of the school room are unable to keep up with the home children. Here again we find the necessity of a separate department for the day pupils.

4 (Bg 2)

If you will allow me a second male teacher for the Sitka public school I will establish a department near the native village for the native day pupils. Then when any pupil shows special application and brightness we can advance them to the Industrial School.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen.l Agent

To the
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

June 10th 25

Hon & Dear Sir.

Please authorize Dr Atkinson to purchase & ship to each of the public Schools in S.E. Alaska the following items

1 Wall Reading Chart - Appleton's or Others.

1 Record book of Attendance

1 Set Wall Maps

1 Call bell for School room

1 large hand bell for Collecting the Children

1 good size stove for coal

4 doz 7x11 inch Slates

3 boxes of Slate pencils

2 (1892)

1 doz boxes of Crayons
10 lengths of Russia iron stove pipe in known town condition with holes punched & rivets accompanying the pipe
3 Elbows.
1 Zinc
1 Plain Chair (for teacher)
2 Gale Liquid slating together with such tools, &c. &c. as you judge best.

Send the above to each of the following addresses

(1) Miss Lydia M. Amy. Fort Mangell. Alaska

3 (Pg 2)

(2) Miss Clara Gould (Jackson)
Fort Wrangell, Alaska
In this order for the Hydah School
send an iron box stove for wood, in-
stead of Coal.
(3) Mr Sheldon Jackson
Sitka, Alaska
(4) Dr John W. McFarland
(French School) Juneau Alaska
Send Dr McFarland a stove for wood
instead of Coal.
Please leave Dr Atkinson arrange
to pay the freight at Portland.
It will save confusion and
annoyance at this end of the line

4 (B & E)

Prof A. J. Davis Supt of the Native Training School at this place expects to go East on the next steamer for his family. He will be present at the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association at Harrisburg. July 5th

If you have any teachers in view for Unalaska, Kellikofsky, Unga, Kadiak & Afognak Island (near Kadiak) and will write him, he may find some or all of them at the Association

I have talked the matter over with him & he will know the character of teachers needed. If you decide on Chartering the Schooner & sending

5 (Bg E)

the teachers in Alaska Sitka, they will have only 15 days to make their arrangements, as they ought to start for Portland about the 20th or 22nd of July. If you shall wish him to secure you any teachers please write him. Care of Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg Pa. Stating how many teachers you need - for what places - and the probable salary. I think the above teachers should be married men and take their wives with them, and that they should be paid a salary of from $1200 to $1500 per annum

6 (13 of C)

besides travelling Expenses to the field. As to Travelling Expenses, you will probably have to allow them about $250 for each adult person from the East to Sitka. From Sitka to the West-coast there will be no Charge additional to the Charter of the Schooner.

From all the information that I can glean, we will be able to secure rooms, at the several places, that will do at least for the first year.

The proposition to secure teachers at the last moment at Harrisburg is, in case the several Societies, who have been talking of establishing Schools

7 (Bqe)

is Reach -, should fail to offer you any.

If there is any way you can send me a quarter's salary, please do so as I am out of money.

The Bank vouchers you mailed me have not come to hand & I have none - Send me a large package of vouchers -

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agent

To the
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner of Education
Washington, D.C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Through the influence of the Hd. Dist Attorney the Grand Jury were instructed against the [illegible] for building Bridges, Fences & building on Sundays & [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible] that they [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] the defendants [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]

The Commissioners have found it to be their duty to report to the Commonwealth that it is expedient that a charter should be given to the Bills & Claims against the Province, so that it is necessary for them to draw Checks for the additional to the $200 now agreed to place to my Credit at the Mechanics National Bank Worcester City. Please, then that Warrant additional to my Credit at the Bank. to enable them to draw Checks when presented for payment. The Warrant has been taken in Hand for Bills paid during the year $20000.00. Of Warrants in addition $1000 was carried to the Infirmary & Insane Asylum. All Warrants to March 31st 1875.

I am sorry to have to call upon you
for this business, but with all the care
I can and in court & the liability that
some of them might get paper in my
& the amount of losing thereby I could
other than send in the place, & did not
want they can be able to say that
the Pachylinian Board owes me so
& so & I can not get my pay.
It was very unfortunate that the
accounts should be settled up, but
Sundays. And I hope you will pay
it as soon as you can, or allow
interest on it. Things have been lost
through Court time. I am by in haste
Yours faithfully

Jan 18th

Dr J. M. Cutler

Dear Brother

Last Friday Mr Thompson (Director of Indians) offered himself as leader to Alberta

At that time the Commissioner was not ready to Commence robbery in the Indians. He is now ready & is looking for leaders. If you know the Thompson's present address, please forward the enclosed letter to him.

If you know of any Christian young man that would like to leave your employ as leader in Alberta, please place them in Communication

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Sir

[illegible]

[illegible] Provincial [illegible]
[illegible] Education
[illegible] facilities for this direction, [illegible] if you
[illegible] will disposed to [illegible] the work
in this [illegible], please write Hon. John
Eaton, [illegible] Dept of Education, [illegible]
[illegible] D.C. [illegible]. [illegible] being
[illegible] [illegible] you [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible], this letter, if you
[illegible]. I hope [illegible] may be [illegible]
this way. [illegible] you do [illegible] do [illegible]
promptly as the Schools commence in
September. [illegible] Yours
[illegible]

June 12th 85

R. H. Miller

Crescent City, Cal

Dear Brother

The Government is now arranging to establish several Schools in Alaska - Please send your teacher's Certificates & testimonials at once to Hon John Eaton, Bureau of Education Washington D.C. Also send Copies of same to me at Sitka, provided you will desire to come to Alaska as teacher. If you come up to begin next the Government will probably pay you $1200 & your travelling expenses to the field. Your Bro in Christ

Sheldon Jackson Gen'l Agt

June 12th 3-

Rev Wm R. Moore
Girard Ga.

Dear Brother

You remember we had some correspondence during 83 concerning your entering the Mission School work in New Mexico & Arizona.

How would you like to take a field in Alaska, where you could preach to the heathen Natives, & either teach a Government School during the work, or have a lady teacher in your family?

Your Bro in Christ
Sheldon Jackson

Memorandum

Sir I beg to

the action of the opposi-
tion presiding over the government for Bombay
It is provided that Mission Stations
shall be continued in the vicinity of the
villages in which their buildings & improve-
ments are situated until further orders
by Government. We have made a start,
it will be seen from our Monthly Reports
Buildings & improvements.
This School is in Mission Quarters
Building which under Orders & in
the Auditor Office, the expense of Mission
The Hut, Dispensary & other is
a Mission Family & Mr. Mackie, &c.

appointment of President Arthur.)
I hope that President Cleveland has
suspended Trim & Scott as a little more
in his place) has set himself to work
all the injury to schools that is in his
power. He has stirred up the race
prejudice between the Mississippi resi-
dent here & the [illegible] by means of
this prejudice. Some of the Mississippi
to petition the Government that the
school be deprived of the [illegible]

[illegible] not [illegible] legislative
regarding the Employees of the School
[illegible] Practice [illegible], [illegible] was made
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] has given him [illegible] by the Court.

About sixteen years ago, when there was a detachment of the U. S. Army here they built a private road into the woods for [illegible] to get out their fire wood with.

When they left the County the road was abandoned. The natives have [illegible] it as post passengers. (Also is not a horse trail but one meets in [illegible] & but one dog-and [illegible] is known by the other boys) which is the property of the Missionaries. The road been [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] (which [illegible] dog) within

road, which Congress granted to the Mission. The road runs between two of the most important school buildings & through the yard of the Institution.

It has been found that the interests of the school required the closing of this road. The Supt of the school being unwilling even to seem to discommode the public, has constructed another road, equally good, more convenient to the public & the greater length.

This road runs at the side of, instead of through, the school grounds.

The road here, is bordered by a suitable fence as for ornamental purposes

further, will open up a good road to the Cemetery, where some Soldiers & Sailors are buried. At present there is no road to this grave yard.

Under the prejudice now existing in Virginia against the changing of the road as we may be compelled to appeal to the Hon Secretary of the Interior for permission to make the change.

I understand that the Rev. Dr Atterbury has been sending lists of all Colored Citizens buried in Cemetery to the Superintendent, which probably have been forwarded to you. Should I be able to do so I will

[illegible] action, without
giving the School a chance to be heard
[illegible] the opposition arises from some
[illegible] on the part of the Russians
[illegible] Maliciousness on the part of
[illegible] to U.S. Dist Attorney
We hope the incoming Mail Steamer
[illegible] to a new U.S. Dist Attorney
[illegible] personalities [illegible]
[illegible] the Summer the School
[illegible] be arranged & placed
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

June 17th

Mr Lewis Gerstle
Pres. Alaska Commercial Co

Dear Sir

The Hon John Eaton Ed. Com Missioner of Education has sent me a copy of your letter to him of May 8th 1886.

It is probable that I will visit Nuliak, Belkofsky, & Unalaska this fall.

Please mail me at Sitka Alaska a letter of introduction to your agents

Yours truly
Sheldon Jackson
Sup. Alaska.

Sitka 17th 8

Con & Dear Sir

Yours of May 7. 9th & 11th are received by this mail.

Much obliged for Clippings from the newspapers on Alaska matters; also Copy of letter from Alaska Commercial Co.

The blank vouchers which you mailed me in April have not been received. Please mail me a large supply.

The Appletons Charts ordered from San Francisco did not come this steamer. They will probably reach here next Month.

2 (13 of 2)

I have so far been unsuccessful in securing a room for the Sitka School. Although there are fortyfive unoccupied rooms in Government buildings at this place.

There is one building that was erected for a school building by the Russians & has been used as such by the few private schools that have been here at irregular intervals.

This building is claimed by the Citizens as their property this built from that of the U.S. Government.

A few days after our return from Washington I called a Citizens'

3 Pg 2

Meeting and it was voted by ballot 30 in favor of having the School in the Hall Room of the School building.

The fire Co have their Apparatus in the Hall Room & the Masons are in possession of the Second Story.

When I was ready to fit up the room I found that the Fire Co were opposed to the School occupying that room. As I am anxious to please all parties I then called a Meeting of the Fire Co.

They claimed that they wanted the room for dancing parties for the benefit of the Company, & by a large

4 (Leg C)

vote refused to give Consent to the School to use the room.

I then applied to the Collector of Customs, who is Custodian of public buildings for a room in the Second Story of the Court House, an unoccupied Government building, I have one room for the Post Office & one room for a barber shop.

This he refused on the ground that Congress had appropriated $4000 to fit up the building for public Offices

The Civil Officers say that the building is unsafe. – is not worth repairing – & that they do not want their Offices in

(B & C)

it, and yet the Collector of Customs insists on fixing it up for them. They have a disagreement among themselves on the subject.

The Collector finally said he would let me know by night, if I could have what is known as the laundry, an old log building belonging to the Government.

I hope each month that President Cleveland will send a new set of Civil Officers here, who will take some interest in assisting rather than hindering the School.

There are several rooms in the

Page 1

Government buildings, now vacant (& probably will remain so), that would make pleasant school rooms. But the Officials in Charge will not allow the School to occupy them.

If when this letter reaches you the Collector of Customs, Mr French, has not been removed, please see the Hon Secretary of the Treasury, & have instructions sent the Collector to confer with your Local Agent & provide a suitable room in one of the Government buildings for the use of the school.

7 Aug 2.

through a combination of circumstances, Dr Atkinson failed to get the supplies for the Sitka School on the last Steamer. Some things can be learned from the Industrial School.

Miss Powell arrived on this Steamer & is ready to commence teaching. When does her salary commence? From the time when she left home, or from her arrival in Sitka?

The Public School at Jamestown commenced June 1st. I will date it this month.

Page

The School registers are safely received.

I hope Dr Morehouse has secured a good man for Kadiak.

If you charter the Leo, according to request in a former letter, you can then send him & his supplies over from here.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agent

To the
Hon Wm Eaton
Ass't Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

June 17th 85

Hon & Dear Sir

The Mail Steamer brought to Sitka a Mr Wm A. Kelley, who will be Supt of the Sitka School while Prof Davis is out after his family.

Upon the return of Prof Davis, Mr Kelley will take one of our Govt Schools probably if thought best the one at Jun-
I will however write you further con-
cerning it next steamer.

He is a graduate of the Indiana Penn Normal School. Holds a Penn State Teachers' Certificate, & has been elected twice County Superintendent of Jefferson Co. Penn. He is an excellent

2 By 2

teacher & a Christian man. He is just the kind of teacher we need in this new country. He is unmarried.

Mr Kelley informs me that Mr J. N. Walker, who holds a Penn. Mth teachers Certificate & has been teaching for some time at Brookville Pa is willing to come to Alaska.

Mr Kelley writes him by this steamer that if he is willing to come to Alaska to write you at once for a position.

If he applies to you I think he will be a good man for Killisnoo or Klawock in South eastern Alaska. He has a wife & no children. Both of them were

Mr Kelley should have the first year $1500. which will cover travelling Expenses. Mr Walker ought to have $1500 by travelling expenses. Both he & his wife are Christian people.

Very Truly yours
Sheldon Jackson
Genl Agent

To the
Hon John Eaton
U. S. Commissioner of Education.
Washington
D.C.

June 17th

Hon & Dear Sir

Two Appletons Reading Charts have just been received from San Francisco.

Please order one dozen more sent me immediately. If sent at once they will come up by the August Steamer & be ready for distribution to the Schools in this Arch spring & also to the westward.

Also send out a supply of text books.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Genl Agent

To
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Comr of Education
Washington D.C.

July 2nd 85

Lincoln McAllister Jr
U.S. Judge for Alaska

Dear Sir

Please accept book and pamphlet on Alaska

Referring to a conversation of recent date concerning additional courts in Alaska, it may be of assistance to you to have the enclosed map with the following estimates (approximate) of population based on the last Census of the

Sitka District

Includes the Sitkalt, Tongass, Hoonah, Sitka, Tongass & Upper Lynn Canal

[illegible]

Population

Whites	163	
Russians & Creoles	226	
Thlingets	3382	
Indians	700	
Total		4470

Juneau District

Includes the Chilcats, Kakes, Auke Lakes, Stickine and Longass River

Population

Whites	1[illegible]
Russians & Creoles	[illegible]
Thlingets	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

Unalaska District

includes all of Alaska not comprised in the Sitka and Juneau Districts.

Population

Civilized	White	127
"	Aleutes	2145
"	Creoles	1526. 3808
Uncivilized		
"	Innuit (Eskimo)	1761
"	Tlinneh (Indian)	5913 = 23530
	Total	27338.

Total for Alaska 34.708.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Ed. Agent

In the Probate Court of the District of Alaska in and for said District.

Before Hon. John G. Brady, U.S. Commissioner and ex-officio Probate Judge.

In the matter of the guardianship of an Indian girl called Kok-yok } Petition for appointment of Guardian.

The petition of W. A. Kelly respectfully shows that your petitioner is a citizen of Sitka Alaska, & the Superintendent in charge of a school sustained in part by the Government of the United States for the care & training of Indian children.

That the said female minor & orphan has no guardian, legally appointed by will; that said minor & orphan is without any property or means of support; that the nearest of kin to the said minor & orphan are Indians who are without the means, qualifications or moral character to properly care for said child, or to give said minor and orphan that care, attention, support and training necessary to her comfort or civilization.

That said orphan child has been so much neglected and ill treated, that she has repeatedly run away from said relatives & claimed the protection of your petitioner; that when said minor & orphan first came to me she was partially blind & suffering for the necessities of life that we have taken care

[illegible] orphans shall have the advantages
of learning from the bounty of the Government of
the United States.

Therefore your petitioner asks that a suitable
and proper person be appointed guardian
to the persons of said Comer & Orphans shall
that said girl is about five years of age
and is at present under the care and protection
of your petitioner.

Wherefore your petitioner prays the Honorable
Court to appoint Orange Cushing guardian
to the persons of said girl and your petitioner
will ever pray.

July 2 1866
[illegible]

[illegible] as nearly
[illegible]stated; and that the best interests of the
community and territory require that it should

Sitka 16th

Hon & Dear Sir

On the 24th of April I sent you a telegram from Portland Oregon to the effect that the Ind. Judge in Ind. District Attorney for Alaska had taken leave of the people and of the Indian Industrial School at Sitka.

I have not written you fully on the subject because I wished time to procure all the facts in the case.

In 1880 the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions established the Industrial School for Indian boys at Sitka. The boys in question attended that school.

On Thursday the two received a Circular

[illegible] of your Department. He [illegible] to your [illegible] March 1863 when we [illegible] over [illegible] boys & girls for [illegible] of [illegible].

In the year of 1864 the Provost Officers arrived & have been stationed in this County.

Among the Officers, some have [illegible] & some, Mr. Dodd Attorney for Alexandria is the [illegible] Jerry, [illegible] in his [illegible] — [illegible] & [illegible] in his [illegible] — [illegible] in the [illegible] — [illegible] of his [illegible] in [illegible] — a [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible].

the Portland Oregon on his way to Alaska he boasted that if the Democratic Choice their President, the Republicans would prevent his inauguration by force.

Such wild outrageous & unwarrantable spirit has characterized the treatment of the Utah Bill. Star never leaves an opportunity of doing it an injury wherever proved.

Then after his treasonable assertions that there has been no treasons perpetrated first settlement Solution the Utah question, he was kind enough to pass it into the action phase. Notwithstanding this the Government was doing more for the

List of Employees at the Salem Indian School

Mrs. Coffin	Supt.	$[illegible]
Dr. [illegible]	Physician	[illegible]
Miss [illegible]	Principal Teacher	1240.00
Miss [illegible]	Assistant Teacher	600.00
Mr. [illegible]	" "	600.00
Miss [illegible]	" "	500.00
Col. [illegible]	Disbursing Agent	900.00
[illegible]	Mechanic	900.00
[illegible]	Shoe "	600.00
[illegible]	Farmer	900.00
[illegible]	Matron	900.00
[illegible]	Asst. Matron	900.00
[illegible]	Cook	900.00
[illegible]	Laundress	420.00
[illegible]	Seamstress	180.00
[illegible]	Teamster	540.00
[illegible]	Cook	480.00
[illegible]	Laundress	152.00
[illegible]	Butcher	180.00
[illegible]	Assist. Cook	120.00
[illegible]	Nurse Pupils	120.00
[illegible]	Nurse Kate	60.00
[illegible]	Hospital Steward	84.00
[illegible] Cadets	Sergeants	24.00
" "	"	48.00
" "	"	72.00
" "	"	96.00
[illegible] Cadets	Sergeants	

Other Employees

Native Hon. Secretary Children. That
Congress in granting the company of
land to the Indian school, was labouring
under that erroneous opinion of the Chi-
ldren of the Aborigines might be used.

This would be law or other public
meetings of the Cherokees (old United
States Indians) at which resolu-
tions were adopted & addressed to be
sent to Washington protesting against
the school lands being taken.

This has been said Children because the
land the United States paying any of the Gov-
ernment land the Cherokees, & can a Cher-
ofsome law of the Cherokees, which

such is not to be recommended getting out the materials by foundations of the house right under the shadow of one of our principal school buildings & thus there were preparing to do likewise.

The erect of the school then made a fence along the front to close his yard. The first attorney then and the Municipal Board complained that the sight was obstructing the public highway because the fence was not set back from the centre of the road. (It was the same objection from the street, that many other fences in the town) & the Judge issued an injunction forbidding the

Supt from completing his fence, setting out stands trees, opening the road, & closing some roads & hollows. This information has never been disclosed by the court. but shows the spirit of persecution, with which the author has been followed.

Now 15 or 16 years ago, when ~~[illegible]~~ a detachment of the Kickapoo was stationed here they made a private road land into the road to get their cattle from town. When they have withdrawn from the country the road was opened as a public road. It has been used however by the Indians ever since, for carrying fire water to their

bricks (we have no horses or wagons here except a lumber wagon at the school & drawn by the boys by hand)

The road commences, continues & ends on the tract of land which Congress reserved for the Indian school. It is less than half a mile. Boys & teachers in the woods

The road runs through the yard & between the principal school buildings

The letter discovered the Supt was aware that he must open the school in. Hamilton knew in any way to discommode the Indians or others, he has constructed a road of as good quality, of as greater length

(1.8.)

It seems convenient to the Village on the side of the School grounds, instead of the old way through them.

May Commissioners of Common Schools form a Cultivation Department in this Change, but because it will be better for the School, the Remains under the care of the Lord. Dial Allotment should return if the Change is made to the old path found in.

Last Moved an Indian woman of Mamaul Chiefs, formerly a Resident of Fort Prangle Vale known there, now of Victoria British Columbia, Mother of Sitka on the Mail Steamer to Victoria passenger

of one of the girls in the Industrial School.

The girl in question (Emma Harriet) is a half breed (White father) and an Orphan about 8 or 10 years of age. She has been in the School several years, where she has been taught, fed, & clothed at the expense of the School. She is a good English Scholar & quite attractive in her personal appearance. The Indian woman that claims her is some relation, perhaps her Mother's Sister or Cousin, but has no papers of Guardianship, or papers of any kind, or any proof to support her claim, but has been unsupported hitherto.

The Superintendent of the School

very positively refused to let the girl go.

The Indian woman then at the instigation of with the assistance of some evil disposed White man (the reputed leader of whom is notoriously dissolute) took out a writ of habeas Corpus

The Judge although only that morning released from Non-Prescriptive Insolvent Special terms of Court at 8 o'clock that morning without giving the authorities of the School an opportunity of being heard, gave the girl into the custody of said woman.

Thus a girl in process of training at the expense of the Ind. Government

towards a virtuous & useful womanhood was by a U.S. Court remanded back to barbarism and forced into a life of prostitution.

It is reported that the Judge has since confessed that he made a mistake in the matter & what worse

Last winter an Indian drover & his wife brought their daughter about 12 years of age and voluntarily placed her in the school for a period of five years.

A few weeks afterwards having an opportunity of visiting her, they came & asked to take her away from the school.

This was refused by the superintendent. They then offered to send her brother in her place. The Supt said he would take the boy if they wished, but would retain the girl. They then offered him $10 in money, if he would let the girl go. Willing to procure the girl the parents hired two Indians to steal her away, and they were arrested around the premises a week before they were discovered & captured.

Encouraged by their success in taking Emma Hamilton out of the school, the same white men got out for this forcible a writ of Habeas Corpus

& his Child was produced in Court.

Upon this occasion Judge McCleister ruled 1st That the verbal Contract of the parents in placing the Child in School was not binding.

2nd That as a White man cannot make a contract with an Indian, a written contract would be illegal. And 3rd That if the Superintendent attempted to restrain the Children from running away or leaving whenever they wished that he would be liable to fine & imprisonment.

These decisions left the Officers of the School powerless to maintain any

discipline. If a child failed in his lessons, or quarrelled with another or neglected his work and any attempt was made to compel the child to do right, in a fit of sulkiness, he would leave the institution, for the action of the Court had thrown the door wide open, & U.S. Dist Attorney Hartett, who has never left an occasion unemployed to injure the school, took special pains to leave the sentiment, informed that they could take out their children whenever they chose.

About this time one of the girls in the school died with pneumonia after

an illness of three or four weeks. She had careful nursing and every attention that could be given her during her sickness, including the attendance of the surgeon on the man of war (the S. S. Pinta)

After her burial someone reported to the Indians that the Matron of the school had bewitched the girl & caused her death. Soon there was an excited mob at the school all clamoring to take their children home, for fear the Matron would kill them also.

Through the influence of fear on the part of the Indians & the active opposition of U. S. Dist Attorney Coates & others, inducing the Indians on

in a few days. forty seven Children were taken out of the Industrial training School and remanded back to the filth, degradation, degradation & vice of their former Indian life.

Among them was a girl 17 years of age, who had once been sold by her own Mother, but in some way had escaped her liberty and found both an asylum and a home in the Industrial School. She was turned loose to destruction.

Another a girl of 18 & her sister 10 yrs. of age, had been picked up on the beach at Stevens, without

17

friends or home, almost without clothing & in a starving condition. Through neglect, & cruel treatment the younger girl was almost blind. These orphan sisters were taken in to the school, fed, clothed, & kindly cared for — Medical treatment was provided & the younger one restored her sight.

They were making fair progress when the break up came & the aunt took them out of school. The elder one was sent into prostitution as a starving corpse & her aunt is living off the wages of the child's shame!

The younger one after a little

Escaped from her prison & returned
to the School. When her Court Dame
for her the Thing to see if this Lady Lantern
Should be taken away by Prison force
Again she returned to the School &
again was brought back. Again she
returned to the School the Authorities
determined to force the poor Thing into
a Cab that she was struggling with the
whole efforts to escape. That the Officers
of the School refused to compel her to
return to her prison, fearing that
if she must be taken away, the ex-
pected Lady would have upon the Court
of taking her away. She is determined.

that this poor orphan girl is to be recovered to her Uncle by a party of Indian Cyclops & Night revelle the Ice is still strong enough to carry images by a leap of 20m.

Another or girl of 19 last winter when found to be cold for precipitation for the benefit of a distant relative, escaped from her spread mother into some of travelling Ice & Crumbled the Cliffs. At the risk of the charioteer of the Court, she has been recovered to the Court Department of her Reckless friends & has been sent to Victoria & respectful life.

Another or girl of 17 last winter

was about to be sold into prostitution by her father and step mother. The law becomes remarkable over the division of the blood property, [illegible] the [illegible] of the court, also [illegible], this has been been taken in the interests of humanity & of the school. Mr Lewis tried to get away from her guardian at protection & placed her in the school.

This girl has been sent back to the [illegible] of Cruelty.

Upon Thursday a very little girl about 10 years of age was accused of indecency. She tried hard and with tears. Congenital stalwart Chief.

[illegible] one end of the [illegible] [illegible] in front, while another [illegible] behind holding the other end of the [illegible].

Thus were [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] for their [illegible] in holding [illegible] between them [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. She was [illegible] by the [illegible] one of the teachers [illegible] in the School. Receiving the [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] may not be [illegible] to [illegible] as a [illegible].

And then [illegible] the [illegible]. One [illegible] been [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible], before we [illegible] into the School.

another had been sold as a slave, another had died in a dungeon & Rajah without food for four days, when he was released.

Another whom born was about to be killed by his own parents, to save the trouble of bringing him up, but a neighboring woman taking pity on him, took him to her own house.

Many others had come under the protection of the school through many trials & dangers.

They were making good progress in school and industrial pursuits — were advancing ~~[illegible]~~ in the ways of civilization and looking forward

to American homes, when either through the imperfections of the law, or the mis-interpretation of it an opportunity was found by lawless men to enter upon, (Mr. Lind's Alarm Rocket being provided) for disturbing the peace of the School.

And then the Constitution, established at great expense by a religious American-Association was disgraced in part by an unusual appropriation of Company in Difficulties to the Office of the Government to Bribe the Natives to Loyalty by the Selection of a Hostile State Officer.

For seven years came out from Germany in this free Country, without

from their friends & from society, have
labored amid untold hardships to over-
come the native prejudices & secure the
children, that they might be brought in
Christian education taken out of the de-
graded condition of their fathers & placed
in that of intelligent American Citizenship
Great work to do, & out of the 100 Chil-
dren gathered into school, taken
out in one month by the hostility of
a drunken Indian Officer through some
defect in the law, serious as jeopardy on
the cherished liberty & Christianized &
humanized of the poor Indian.

The influence of the Missions

that have brought about disorders before the School at Sitka, have already extended to the other boarding Schools among the Children at Kasiana over 300 miles north of Sitka. A number of the Children have run away or been removed by their parents. The question of closing the School for the winter or until legislation is secured from Congress, is hereby respectfully submitted for your consideration.

To prevent these evils in the future permit me to suggest that your Bureau frame a law to present to the next Congress requiring the attendance of all Children of School age at such points

in Alaska

that the Government may establish schools

of course without taxation of the people

of this district. Jeanie School facilities

it is but proper that the attendance of

the Children should be compelled.

By the spring of 1886 there will be

17 or more schools in Alaska; 14 of which

are supported in part, & 13 wholly by

the U.S. Government, & at the

sole expense of the Alaska Commercial

Co. As there are not 100 white Chil-

dren in Alaska, the benefit of compul-

sory education, will be to secure the

attendance of the native & Russian

Creole children, who greatly need the

4/

pressure of such a law;

To secure continuous & efficient training in the industrial schools, I urged suggest a Congressional Enactment authorizing the Probate Courts of Alaska to appoint the superintendents of the industrial schools the guardians of such Indian children as may themselves or through our parents petition for the same; & if the child be an orphan or a rescued slave or homeless, or cruelly treated by parents, the Probate Judge can at his own discretion place them in an industrial school & appoint the superintendent legal guardian

of the same until they shall become of age.

Compulsory Education for the day schools, and a Guardianship for the Industrial School would solve many of the difficulties which now embarrass the Government schools in this section.

Trusting you may secure some satisfactory action from the next Congress I remain Yours Truly

Milton Jackson
Sheriff Agent

To the
Hon J. D. C. Atkins
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington D.C.

July 1st

Hon & Dear Sir

Yours of (6 & 8 9710 · 10027 & 10028, 1115) came by the last mail Friday. Lieut Kellogg U.S.A being in my room at the time it was received asked permission to write you on the subject, which he did. His letter was endorsed and added to by the Hon John C. Ainsley, U.S. Commissioner for Alaska, Ex Officio Register of the Land Office & Ex Officio Probate Judge.

But I desire also to reply myself.

The Attorney General no quotes by you in your letter of May 7th says

"I cannot so far prejudge the case as to suppose that these officers (the Ch. Judge & Dist Attorney) will not use all lawful means to that end" — in building up the Schools.

The Attorney General does not know his District Attorney. (See page 2 of my letter of June 16th)

Under ordinary circumstances it would hardly be to supposed that public officers would not use all lawful means to promote Education, and this makes it very difficult to convince the authorities in Washington that the U.S. Dist Attorney Hawkes

has labored hard to injure and embarrass the Industrial School at Sitka in every possible way. First stirring up a race prejudice between the Russian Creoles & Indians. Then the Indians against the Russians, encouraging the & stirring them up to take their Children out of school. Using his official influence with the Grand Jury to get out indictments against the Superintendent of the School, since indictments failing so miserably proved that they were brought as soon as they had wounded the Court. Also injunctions against all the business leaders

keeping them up from making any improvements or doing any work on the school premises, which injunctions have also been dissolved by the Court. He has instigated numerous petitions, with which I have no doubt your Department has been flooded accusing me of all manner of illegal & arbitrary acts.

His official position has also given him an access to the public press, that he could not otherwise have secured & he has used it diligently to scatter the same false reports, broadcast over the land. Also this he has been

secretly aided by Governor Kinkaid (lately removed by the President) and Prof. Marshall Hillyer.

It is reported here that the late Gov Kinkaid wrote the Hon Secretary of the Interior an official report on the Indian question and schools, that was so bitter, so unfair & untrue in its statements concerning Mgmt. of the Indian Schools, that Mr A. J. Lewis Clerk of the Court & Ex Officio Secretary of the Territory refused to sign it. Prof. Marshall Hillyer also refused to sign it for the same reason.

Now to the complaints of these

parties as contained in your letter of May 7th (L&R. 9710. 10037. 10038-1886)

"1st That you have erected your buildings within the original town site of Sitka or New Arch Angel, that at one time was governed by a municipal organization"

On the 18th of October 1867 Alaska was formally turned over to the United States.

In anticipation of its rapid development hundreds of men flocked here, particularly from California & the Pacific Coast. And attempted to lay out a town site (in anticipation of a large city) covering many square miles of forests

that swamp & which becomes forest
to swamp to the present day.

Mr. Geo. Roseman U.S.A. in
Connection at Sitka anticipating the
effort to lay out a town site, wrote to
Washington for instructions. The
Letter here referred to the Secretary
of War to the Secretary of State & by him
transmitted to the Secretary of the
Interior, with the following result.

The transcribing in my own
Department of the Interior
Washington D.C. October 20. 1867

Sir

Are replying to your Communication

of the 24th instant in relation to attempts of American citizens to acquire preemption rights to lands at Sitka in the newly acquired Territory of Alaska, I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a report this day made to me by the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon the subject of your inquiries.

Such claims & settlements are not only without the sanction of law, but are in direct violation of the provisions of the laws of Congress applicable to the public domain acquired to the United States by any treaty made with a foreign nation; & if deemed necessary & advisable

Military force may be used to remove the intruders

This Department has no officers at Lilla, nor in any other part of the "Arizona purchase" and must rely on the State Department to [illegible] the necessary orders in the premises to be communicated to our Authorities there.

I have the honor to be very respectfully
Your obedient servant
O. H. Browning
Secretary

Hon Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State.

Department of the Interior
General Land Office. Oct 26. 1867

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department letter of yesterday, enclosing a communication of the 24th from the honorable Secretary of State, by which the Department is advised that Citizens of the United States are attempting to make claims & settlements at Sitka within the "Russian purchase" under the homestead and pre-emption laws, & I have the honor to state that such settlements are illegal and contrary to law

sec. act of March 3, 1847, vol. 2 p. 446 U.S. Statutes

In the absence of specific legislation by Congress providing for the organization of land districts within the "Russian purchase" & the extension of our system of surveys over the Strait, settlements & claims under the homestead & preemption laws are unauthorized & cannot be recognized under existing laws

I have the honor to be very respectfully Your obedient Servant

Joseph S. Wilson
Commissioner

Gen. C. C. Duncan
Acting of the Interior

Department of State
Washington Oct 28. 1867

General.

In the absence of specific legislation by Congress for the organization of land districts in Alaska, claims of pre-emption & settlements are not valid without the sanction of law, but are in direct violation of laws applicable to the public domain.

Military force may be used to remove intruders if necessary.

Will you have the goodness to instruct Major General Rousseau to this effect by telegraph & request him to

Communicate the instruction to
Major General Ord, at Sitka?
I have the honor to be General
Your obedient Servant
Wm. H. Seward

Lieu. U. S. Grant
Secretary of War ad interim

Before the above decision had reached
Sitka, the people had commenced a
City government with a Mayor and
Common Council. Y.T. Year last
with four papers, the attempt was made
to create & inflame their chiefs & others &
allies through the ~~[illegible]~~ words & examples

Machias than 4 years since.

As their town site claim was illegal their City government soon fell into disrepute & was at length abandoned.

For over 12 years past there has been no vestige of it, or any evidence, except on paper, that it ever existed or was needed. The U.S. Census of 1890, 13 years after the purchase of Alaska gives the total white population of Sitka as 187. At present I do not believe there are 75 white people here independent of the Greek Russians.

As the Department of the Interior decided in 1887 that Sitka town site

Claim was illegal, of course there is no legal town site & we could not have erected our buildings on "the original town site".

When we were looking around for a location for the Indian Industrial School, we were urged by the best Citizens of the place & the Collector of Customs & the Commanding Officer of the Navy Station here at the time (the Collector & Captain being the only representatives of the Government) to locate where we are.

In selecting the location we were outside of the existing villages & beyond all

the existing fences & improvements, on ground, that was unclaimed & unimproved woods & swamp. Have expended over one thousands dollars in removing stumps, spading & ditching in order to prepare a sufficient area of land for the school buildings

The site occupied is beyond & outside of the village as laid down on the Lieut. Grant & Gudelia drawing map of Sitka Harbor & approaches printed by the Government as late as April 1881.

"2nd That you have fenced up the road to the American Cemetery

Wherein are interred white citizens, soldiers and sailors & the grave walks & thoroughfares graded & gravelled in the first instance by the Russians about 50 years ago & improved & ornamented by the officers & men of the Army & Navy in the manner of a public walk or park"

Rough diagram

In the diagram Nos 1, 2, 3 & 4 represent the buildings of the Industrial Indian School. There is not now & never has been a road to the Cemetery. From the dotted line marked "wood road" there is a path leading to the Cemetery. The Cemetery Chapel is a stone built & the path to it is through a marsh, where in summer you wade through the mud & in winter slip on the ice. On Decoration day the boys of the Indian School laid down a temporary plank for the procession to reach the Cemetery.

The Officers of the Indian School with the larger boys have commenced quarrying a good road to the Cemetery, marked on

diagram "New road to Cemetery" It is half way from the beach to the Cemetery & will be completed in course of another season.

Where the "Wood road" joins the "Road to Indian River" at No 6. a gateway has been thrown across the "Wood road" but the gate has not been closed & the road not fenced in.

As it is desirable that the School buildings shall be fenced in, the Officers of the School have made the road around the School, marked on diagram by "No 8" & "New road to Cemetery" & as soon as it is ascertained who

has legal authority in the matter, they will apply to have the road changed to the new & better way. So that they can inclose the School yard.

The difficulty seems to be that the Court holds that the road marked "Ford road" is not a road in the eye of the law & therefore the Court has no jurisdiction.

The history of the Wood road is as follows. It was never made roadly the Russians for 60 years & then improved by the Americans. That assertion if true will still applies to the road along the beach marked "Road to Indian River" The Russians had a trail or foot path along

the beach, which was widened out & made into a road by Gen Davis U.S.A when in Command at this place.

No gate or fence has been thrown over this (Thank) road or any attempt to do so.

The road marked "wood road" was not made by the Russians. They never worked an hour or expended a dollar upon it.

Upon the transfer in 1867 a Company of U.S. troops were stationed here

In procuring their fire wood, they first cut the trees accessible to the beach

When the trees nearest the beach were used up, they naturally cut those ad-

joining, all the time penetrating farther into the woods & farther away from the beach. After leaving the first rise of ground at the beach the country is swampy & in order to get out the logs it became necessary to build a temporary corduroy road. The farther they penetrated into the woods the longer the road grew, until at length it was nearly half a mile long. When in 1877 the military was withdrawn there was no further need of the road & it was abandoned. It commences on the beach & abruptly terminates in the woods. It commences, runs & terminates within the grounds reserved by Congress for the

Indian School at this place.

It has never been made the road by any act of legislation & has not been used the 20 years which by common law would make it a public road without legislation.

In the eye of the law, it is no road & the Officers of the School could at any time fence it in. But they are unwilling to even seemingly discommode the public, & so they have made a better road in its place. (Marked 5 & New road to Cemetery) & are waiting at much inconvenience to the school for the time when the public sentiment

will favor a change from the old to the new.

"3rd That you have confined in your school a great many Indian boys & girls & refuse to allow their parents to see them."

This is untrue. Last Spring & Winter the parents resident in the village got into the habit of laying around the school all the time and carrying off whatever they could lay their hands on unobserved by the teachers. Their presence greatly interfered with the exercises & routine of the Children. So a law was

Made that Indian parents from a distance could see their Children at any time, but those residing here, should come in Saturday afternoons, when the whole time would be given up to visitors.

The law however has not been carried out, because being so far, mostly to run around the premises, they could not be kept out.

"4th It is also charged that you violate the provisions of section 5377 by employing slave labor in carrying the U.S. Mail from Ft Mangell to Hennyah

1st There is no such Mail route in existence.

2nd I have no Mail Contract whatever. I presume the Charge relates to the Fort Wrangell & Jackson route. From July 1st 1883 to June 30 1884 I had the Contract on that route. I gave it into the hands of Mr Good, teacher at Jackson. He employed an Indian Chief to carry the mail in a canoe. It is reported that on some of the trips he took a slave along to assist in paddling the canoe. That so called slave is an adopted son. He went with the canoe when he felt like it, & when he did not feel like it, he remained at home. The Chief has made a written will bequeathing to this so called slave

one fourth of his property.

I knew nothing of the circumstances until lately, when the drunken U.S. Dist Attorney Hoskett tried to have the Grand Jury indict me for employing Slave labor. They gave a good deal of time it is said to the case, but were unable to find a bill.

All the Charges that are sent to the Departments at Washington are largely the result of the opposition of some of our drunken U.S. Officials, who hate all efforts made to civilize the Indians or reform society, and have a special grudge against me, because my appointment as General Agent of Education

has prevented them from having the handling of the Educational fund

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
General Agent

To the
Hon J. D. C. Atkins
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.

July 15 "

Mr John "n McArthur.

Your wife's letter of June 17th concerning the appointment of Dora Davis as teacher at Boyd is received. I will recommend the same to Washington & think it will be granted. She can offer her pass as usual if the Department does not allow it. I will pay it for them Months that she serves until she is discharged. I feel confident however that it will be allowed.

This mail may bring orders for me to go to the Mahone in August. If so I can not be back for Thanksgiving

in September. If I do not go to the Western
to see about Schools, I hope the Middle of
October to take the Steamer for Memphis
If I receive any Mail by the Steamer I
will add a post-script. I hope to send
you some School Books, & other appliances
this fall. Give my love to your household.

Your bro in Christ
Sheldon Jackson

Letter, Quant to Sec. Interior

Nag —

July 15th 5

Sir

On the 23rd of May last I forwarded the Annual expenditure estimate Commission for Mrs John H. McHarland at Boyd's Creek.

I have learned since that last Winter they had an attendance of 24 — 16 girls, 8 boys & 4 adults. and that Mrs McHarland will need an assistant. She can procure a native assistant, & Miss Dora Davis who will also act as interpreter for the School. Miss Davis has attended the Girls School at Fort Wrangell. My attention was called to her qualif

Cations a year ago, but Mr. S had no place for her.

I would recommend that you commission her interpreter & assistant teacher at Boys Alaska at a salary of $150 a year from July 1st 1883.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
General Agent

To the
Hon John Eaton
U. S. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

July 20 5

Rev & Dear Sir

Prof Kelly, dep't of the Training School at this place, & Miss Powell teacher of the Public School & myself have agreed on the following as a suitable list of supplies for each of the Government schools for the first year: viz

1 Gr Lead Pencils
1/2 " " " Erasers
2 boxes Slate pencils
4 doz Slates
2 boxes steel pens Gillotts no 404
3 doz Pen holders
2 qts of ink in small & cheap bottles

2

6 doz Copy books
6 packages Quincy Practice paper
✓ 6 doz tablets
✓ 1/4 Ream letter paper.
6 boxes of Pigeon
1 doz blackboard erasers
1 Large hand bell for Collecting school.
1 tap or call bell for school room
1 Record book of Attendance
1 Wall Reading Chart. Applications or others
1 Clock
1 Stove
1 pr Shovel & tongs
1/2 doz bracket lamps & reflectors
1 desk lamp.

3

1 Numeral frame
1 Medium size globe
1 Map of the World
1 " United States
1 " Alaska
1 High School or Medium size (Dictionary
✓ 2 doz Cheap Rulers
10 lengths of Russia iron stove pipe
(in knock down condition, with holes punched & rivets accompanying the pipe)
3 Elbows
1 Zinc
1 Main Chair for Teacher
2 Gals Liquid Slating.

10 Advanced Geographies
12 Primary "
12 Language Books
½ doz Advanced History of the United States
1 " Child's " "
1 " each of 1st & 2nd Readers
½ " " 3rd & 4th "

Something for supplementary reading in all grades.

1 year subscription to New England Journal of Education Kindergarten & Practical Teacher Chicago, or other standard educational journals

Please revise this list, marking out or adding to or changing as

it may meet your best judgement. When revised, please place in the hands of Dr Atkinson to fill such portion of the order as you may wish to purchase at Portland.

If this order reaches you in time let it take the place of the one sent June 16th.

Send the Store supplies to each of the following addresses.

1st Miss Lydia McCrory. Post Wrangell. Alaska (The Store for Coal)

2nd Miss Clara Gowen. (Jackson) Fort Wrangell. Alaska (Store for Wood)

3rd Sheldon Jackson. Sitka Alaska

(the Stove for coal)
4th Dr John McFarland (Hoonah School) Herman Olsen (Stove for land)

Then if you have directed the Chartering of the Steamer Leo, you can send supplies to me at Sitka, not later than the Steamer leaving Portland last of July or 1st of August, for Yakutat, Nord River, Belkofsky, Unga & Unalaska — 5 sets.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agent

To the
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

July 20th 5

Dear Brother

I feel so confident that Gen Eaton will be in Portland about the time this reaches you, that I enclose you an official letter to him which you will please read. If you do not expect him at Portland shortly, then please enclose it to him at Washington

I have never experienced more perfect weather than we are having in Alaska this summer -

Kind regards to Mrs Atkinson

The sealed letter to Gen Eaton you can forward as it is - Yours truly in Christ

Rev G. H. Atkinson D.D. Sheldon Jackson
Portland Or.

July 20th 85

Hon & Dear Sir

Your communication of June 20th (C&E 1290/85) is just received & I have only time for a brief reply before the mail steamer leaves.

1st If it is proposed to render assistance to the Stikine Tlingits (Kondunu as called) as a Government Training school, I reply there is already one at Sitka, only 150 miles distant. And instead of having two classes in the same region of country, it is better to have one well established & efficient. Such an one is already at Sitka the Capital & chief

2

be more liberally instituted.

2nd If it is proposed to help in the way of supporting a good day school, I reply the Bureau of Education has already secured a teacher & will open a Government school at Fort Mangell on the first of September next. And such children as are under Mrs Jorengo's care will enjoy all the advantages of the Government School.

3rd I could give other reasons if necessary, but I judge the above to be sufficient reason, why further help at Fort Mangell, a Lman

8

Village of Kanagaga, is not needed.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. General Agent.

To the
Hon. D. C. Atkins
Comr of Indian Affairs

July 20th 5

Hon & Dear Sir

I understand that Ex Gov Kirkwood lately removed by the Pres inst sends to you by this mail wrought into a report on the Indians, a tirade of abuse of the Indian Schools & of myself personally.

Please bear in mind that the Schools he is criticising have not cost the Government a single dollar, that they are private Schools supported entirely by a religious body. That if they have not accomplished all they ought, that no one has any reason to complain, but the Board of Missions that supports them. That they have accomplished a great deal in the

face of much opposition & many hindrances is very plain to right thinking men, who visit this region

The only school receiving any aid from the Government (except two day schools for white children just starting) is the Indian Industrial Training School at Sitka, and this school has received but small aid for one year.

During the last year only has it received any aid, & during this year the school has had to make its way against the active opposition of the Governor & especially the U.S. Marshall & U.S. District Attorney.

I trust however that the new Territorial officers being appointed by President Cleveland will be more friendly to Schools, & that the present year will make a good shewing.

If you desire any particulars of their opposition, please send to the Indian Office for letters of Lieut Bolles, U.S.A. of June 16th, — of Judge Brady U.S. Commissioner & Probate Judge of June 17th & my own communications of June 16th & July 1st which are forwarded by this mail.

Very Truly Yours

Hon. L.Q.C. Lamar
Secretary of the Interior

Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Ind. Agt

The U.S. Bureau of Education

To Sheldon Jackson Dr

Sheldon Jackson

1885

~~August 11th For Salary from April 11th to August 11th 1885 at the rate of $1200 per annum for Agent of Education for Alaska $400.00~~

1885

July 31 For Services as General Agent of Education in Alaska, at a salary of $1200.00 per annum from date of Appointment April 11/85 to April 30.85 inclusive 65 95

For the Month of May 1885 102 20

" " June " 98 90

" " July " 101.10

$368.15

Orders paid Oct 22. 85 J.C.

Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson

The U.S. Bureau of Education

To Marion B. Murphy Dr

1885
August 22 For salary from June 1st to August 22nd 1885 as teacher of the U.S. School at Juneau, Alaska $90.00

The U.S. Bureau of Education

To Margaret Powell Dr

Ordered paid Oct 22nd 85

1885
August 28th For salary from June 8th to August 29th 1885 teacher in the U.S. School at Sitka Alaska $200 00

Sitka 12th

Hon Thomas Welch

Secretary of Indian Affairs Washington

Sir

Permit me to lay before your consideration some of the difficulties encountered with Educational work for the Natives at this place.

In 1850 the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions established an Industrial School for native boys at Sitka Alaska.

In 1852 a grant of Government was made

In 1854 it was made a Contract School with the Government & the provisions for Industrial Training Department

I shall continued to grow in attendance

& continued until March 1887 when there were 82 girls & 42 boys in attendance.

During the first years of the school it had the efficient support of Captains Glass, Brandt & Earl, Lieutenants Simms & Battle & other officers of the Revenue Marine Service.

In the fall of 1886 the first Civil officers civil & criminal were selected for S.E. Alaska.

Very strength & unexpectedly the civil officers treated the Sitka, with the exception of the Marine & Commissioner Hardy, were either indifferent or threw their influence directly & indirectly against the school work. The most detailed opposition manifested came from Mr Hackett of Juneau, U.S. District Attorney for Alaska.

Mr Hackett is an uneducated man, coarse in his manner, vulgar & obscene in his conversation, low in his habits, spending most of his time in saloons, a habitual & confirmed drunkard. Without a legal training & with but little knowledge of the law he is strange that he was appointed

Dist. District Attorney. Avoided as far as possible by the official appointed to spend much of his time in the Islands, where he distributed the Missionary teachers who represented Christ. He thought at that time it would be a perilous thing to join in the fray & oppose them.

His first effort was to remove from the old Lava prison between the Russian Creole & the native, which he did until there was danger of bloodshed. He then sought to fill the minute of the native with suspicion against the teachers & encouraged the people to take their children out of school.

When the Dist. Court for Attu was opened he used his official influence to place on the grand jury several Russian creoles, who could not understand English.

When the Judge was properly called his attention to the fact, he replied that he could make them understand enough for his purpose. He also recommended a petit jury that he could use, and it is remarked that

he & his fellow-men were overheard entering into a combination "to go for Mr Jacobsen"

With a packed jury, it is not strange that he should give indictments (it is said that the jury stood 12 to 1) against Mayes, as being the head of the school. These indictments were for obstructing public highways by building fences, walks & other improvements upon several acres of land which Congress had specially set apart for the use of the school. These indictments are so manifestly unjust & so much like persecution, that they are being dismissed as soon as they reach Court before the Court.

Congress forbid the importation, manufacture & sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska. And yet there are at least 30 saloons in South-eastern Alaska, where intoxicating liquor is openly sold & the Pictures attended, is a daily occurrence. — The lowest kind of whites are in fact the most without a law — native girls from 12 to 18 years of age are frequently outraged

Slaves are brought & sold in the nation; robberies are committed to a great extent, but the Nat. District Attorney had no time to bring these crimes before the Grand Jury.

It has seem important for the public welfare "to go for the Ministerialists"

The District Attorney was also active in procuring injunctions against all the ~~[illegible]~~ Cattlemen, Employees & servants residing upon farms rented on the school property, which injunctions have been dissolved by the Court.

He further instigated a number of petitions to be sent to Washington against the school contract & Mission. His official position has given him access to the public papers, he has used it and surreptitious reports broadcast over the land. Learning that Spring Hill & Initiated crime court & that Prof. Everett was a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, he had no subpoenas for witnesses before the Grand Jury at the close of Court, so that he failed on his bitter purpose to discredit us & discourage our

fellows. When I received permission from the Indian Bureau, the Rev. Dr. Atkinson attempted to build a hotel to remove me from the Mission to force. This was only prevented by the firmness of Acting Governor Pickering.

Congress in the Oregon act providing a Civil Government for Alaska, following the precedent made in the organization of the Territory of Oregon & afterwards the Territory of Washington, reserved 640 acres of land for each Mission station among the Indians.

Mr. Kirkhill stirred up the Russian Greeks to feel that the said land might be used some day for their children. This became in time a matter of Citizens' meetings, mainly composed of Greeks (Russians & Creoles) & Hudson Bay men, at which resolutions were adopted & sent to Washington, protesting against the Industrial School being allowed the use of the land set apart for it by Congress. Meanwhile the Rev. Dr. Atkinson took the Chief Justice, Attorney & Marshal to a portion of the

time he could not stop. At his
request & incendiary language the assem-
blage was a larger that the school had no con-
trol of the land where their buildings were
& that if any Russian touched any of the
school property to the school, all the land
to do, was to go & occupy it.

As a consequence one of the simple
minded Creoles, went into the front yard
of the school, staked out the corners of a
house & commenced digging into the foun-
dations of a dwelling for himself.

Several others were preparing to do the
same thing. This necessitated the
immediate construction of a fence in
front of the school grounds, which had not
previously been done, as the entire working
force had been engaged on the buildings,
[illegible].

Upon the setting of the fence posts,
the U.S. District Attorney informed the
Creoles he was in a complaint that the
school was obstructing a public highway

because the fence was not 20 feet from the Center of the road. (It was the same distance as any other fence on the road, & built in uniformity with them.) and an injunction was decreed against the Officers of the School, forbidding the Congregation of the fence, the clearing away of underbrush & wooding of the land, the cutting of shade trees, construction of walks, or even any work upon the School buildings thereon. This injunction was dissolved by the Court.

Upon the legislation of Alaska in 1887 a Company of Dual Troops was stationed at Sitka. In procuring their fuel, they first cut the trees nearest to the beach. When these nearest the beach were gone, they naturally cut those adjoining, till the Town fence intervening partition into the woods & partition from the beach. After the fence was ground on the beach, the land is strong & in order to cut over the logs they made a temporary Corduroy road. The farther they penetrated the woods for fuel, the longer the road grew, until when the troops were

Middletown in 1877, it was nearly half a mile long. After the departure of the soldiers has been gradually demolished.

The Commission on the Health of Troops recently recommended in the report. The recommendation, including a whole Compact, was in the hands of Congress for the schools.

In order to shelter the school buildings to secure better discipline, the Dept of the Gulf will need to place troops there and

Lack of the Cemetery is reached from the Good Road by a Plank through a marsh (there is no road to the Cemetery) in order that the prevailing Negro Lack is in Decorations, the troops of the Louisiana School Land Commission (Colored Troops) the school has recommend the construction of a good road, the expense at the sides of the school opposite bushed of through them. The Road Ground will be better & more convenient to the Village than the old one & when completed will be a straight street from the Bank to the Cemetery. Any other Community Road

[illegible] in the Chamber, but here it is met with the threat of [illegible] the teacher is sent to the Superintendent [illegible] that the school is passing up the road to the cemetery.

On the 11th of March last the Rev. Mr. Mill Stewart arrived on a little [illegible] Indian woman of quadroon character, who claimed possession of one of the girls in the school. The girl is an half breed [illegible] 14 to 16 years of age & an orphan. She is a good English scholar & quite attractive in her personal appearance. The woman claimed to be a relative (I believe a cousin). She had no papers of guardianship or any proof to support her claim; nor was she the tribal guardian of the girl according to Indian customs.

The Officers of the school very properly refused to let the girl go. The woman then on the indignation & with the assistance of some white men took out a writ of habeas corpus. At appointed hour of Court on Saturday last I accompanied the Superintendent

The officers of the school have defined a boundary to the girl's play ground and the officers for four days attempted to take them away, but were driven into the cloakroom of the teachers.

There a girl died previous of drinking, upon the exposure of the fact, Government terminated in Pottawatomie's usual manner, from by a Rich Church Missionary back into barbarism & given over to a woman, who took her home to Potawatomie Station to be probably forced into prostitution.

Last winter an Indian Missionary's wife brought her daughter about 12 years of age to place her in the school for five years. A few weeks afterwards having an opportunity of sending her to some visiting Indians, her parents concluded to take her out of school. This was refused on the Superintendent's. They then offered to send her brother in her place. The superintendent replied that he would take the boy if they would not receive the girl. They then offered him all the money if he would let the girl go. Nothing to prevent her, they seized the Indian

to steal her. These men were concealed around the premises a week before they were discovered & captured. While these people were transpiring the first girl had been taken from the school and sent off to parts unknown. Encouraged by this the same white men as before, assisted the prisoners in carrying a third girl was produced in court. Before this commission the judge ruled (No personal hostility is imputable to the judge) 1st That the parental control of the parents in placing their child in school was not limiting

2nd That as a white man can not make a contract with an Indian, a spelling contract would be illegal; and

3rd That if the officers of the school called upon to restore the children forcibly carrying away, or leaving behind, the parents, they would be liable to fine & imprisonment.

These decisions may be very good law, but they are certainly very detrimental to the best interests of the schools in Alaska, to the native population & the community at large.

These decisions left the officers of the school powerless to maintain discipline.

Of a white pupil in his lessons, quarrelled with his school mates, neglected his work, or transgressed the rules of the school & any attempt was made to correct him, in a fit of anger or sulkiness, he would leave the institution. The Board had thrown the door wide open & evil disposed persons took special pains to impress the Indians & the coloured people to insure their children.

To add to the difficulties of the situation about this time one of the school girls died of pneumonia. She had complained sometimes & was needed attention, even to the medical attendance of the surgeon on the Indian Reservation, the "Doctor"

After the burial some one started the story among the Indians that the Matron of the school had punished the girl & caused her death.

Soon there was an equal rush on the school clamoring to take their children home for fear the Matron would kill them also. & the Indian parents had their way & their children

[illegible]

the influence to induce the people to keep the children in school. The teachers have received both parents & children would have been thankful after it was all over. On the contrary the teachers & particularly the Native & Catechists suspected the matter along, & so that through their influence & the superstitious fear on the part of the Natives, in a few days 47 children were taken out of the school & succeeded back to the filth, superstition, degradation & sin of their former native condition.

Starving Thomas received from the school was a girl 17 years of age, who had been sold into prostitution by her own Mother. In season was the lead employed & forced both on teachers & boys in the school, but soon she was burned down to the destruction.

Another a girl of 10 & her sister 18 years of age had been picked up on the beach at a Mining Camp. They were without friends & home; almost without clothing & in a starving condition.

Through Mission & good treatment, the

Strange girl was placed in Mind. Upon enquiry she was taken into the school and clothed & kindly cared for. Medical attendance was provided & the parents were treated to display.

The children were readily given permission to their attendance & learning the Catechism & to have the Church Service & they were taken in carriages to see church. The elder one was well with prostitution & the Church is hindered of the wages of the Child's shame.

The strange was after a little interval permission relations & returned to the school.

When her mother came for her she strongly one of the lady teachers & said to be better strong & free. Again she returned to the school & remained for some time. The third time she left returned, it became so determined & vehement to prevent the poor child into a fit that the poor mother saw such desperate efforts to escape, that the officers of the school agreed to let the relations have her, perfectly that if she must be taken away, the experiment should not upon the child.

Another a girl of my back trouble when about to be sold on prostitution for the benefit of a distant relative, accused poor boy brought another who was generally her to come to the school. As the result of the decision of the Court, she has been reconciled back to the Canal treatment of her relation relationship has been turned to a virtual life.

Another a girl of about 17 was about to be sold into prostitution by her step mother & then the two women quarrelling over the division of the blood money came to settle the dispute before the Mark Maria, Clerk of the Court. Mr. Morris, whose influence has been on the side of reconciliation & the defending back the girl from her dissolution prostitution & placed her in the school. She has been sent back to her former abode of slavery.

Since then we have had a little girl rescued of witchcraft. The tribe found this with a leper. A Government chief letting the girl walked in on our premises demanding the girl after time, while another Chief behind holding the other end of the leg. These men were

the admiration of the tribe for their bravery in shooting between them a piece stamped gold of an. She was covered by Prof Chantler & placed in the school. During the trouble she was returned to the tribe & they got her lectured to death as a witch.

Chantler was the slave of a prominent chief. After his death the two widows [illegible] that she was a witch & drove poor little [illegible] the church. She was taken into the school & persuaded protection & a home.

It seems that married one of the widows, claimed her as his property & tried to get possession of her, but in vain. Now seen that the school is powerless to protect the orphans, the escaped slave & the helpless child, she was sent out from under its care & her fate remained to be seen.

Another to prominent tribe as slaves left with her own mother & her slave father came over to come to the school. As a long time she did not claim her mother, & when she died [illegible], they looked for up in a

[illegible] to keep her. After some time she escaped & returned to the school.

When under the influence that surrounded the school, she was led away & in living a life of sin in a miserable camp.

Two times were imposed upon her. She had been sold as a slave twice before she was brought to the school.

Another was shot as a slave, & the bullet went crashing through his shoulder.

Another had been tied up on a tree & left up there without food, till he was starved.

Another whom boys were about to be killed by his parents to save the trouble of taking care of him. A neighbor [illegible] pity on the boy & rescued him to be an honest man. Still in was old enough to place in the school.

Many others had been under the fiendish influence of the school through their whole lives.

Had we not taken hold promptly in helping & instructing parents, we could not succeed in the work of civilization. The other two boys looking forward to the comfort of American homes for them

above when the heats came, & the work was greatly set back.

There an Industrial School established at a Capital needle expense, supported in part by an annual appropriation of Congress, & equipped for good work, is crippled & the purpose of the Government to bridge these Nations is hindered by such disgraceful men, Name U. S. District Attorney Carter as their tool.

For seven years Colored men & women, exiled from friends & society, amid many privations & hardships in this far off land, have toiled to remove the prejudices of the nations & secure their children, that by means of industrial education the rising generation may be lifted out of the degradation of their fathers & into that of independent Citizenship.

And now to see it possible for a Criminal, Officer in one month to take from us the Industrial School 4/5 out of 100 children, seems a parody on the boasted progress & humanity of the 19th Century.

I hope your organization will force us liberty to use their influence in Washington

for the removal of the District Attorney Dawson & the Marshall Kellogg.

Also that you prepare a bill for the next Congress by which Indian Children can be placed in school & legally kept there until they become of age. Also that Orphan Children in Alaska may be placed in the industrial schools.

Also a Compulsory Educational law for Alaska pupils.

If a full Conference of the friends of the Medicine & hotel in Sitka, Alaska, please bring this before them.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Commissioner for Education
in Alaska

O
3815
I.N.W.

Copy

Washington D.C.
April 29th 85

Miss Maggie Powell
Cochranton Pa

Dear Madam

Your two letters of the 23rd are received together with letters of recommendation from the following persons: Hon L. H. Rugber Pres Allegheny College, J. C. Cogan Pres State Normal School, C. A. Chamberlain Supt of Schools Meadville Pa, J. Smith H. P. Marlin & A. G. Miller school Directors Cochranton, the School Board of Clarion Pa, A. J. Davis Clarion & Miss Eva Craig, Prin, Public Schools Pa. & teacher's Certificate from Supt of County Schools.

These are satisfactory & are returned herewith.

The impossibility of carrying out our wish to have you accompany Mr Jackson considerably changed our plans. There was not time while he was here to go over in detail all the conditions in which the teaching work in Alaska must be done. He was not told that the Government does not make advances for services or expenses. He is correct in trying to secure the highest order of talent & qualifications from those who love the work of teaching & are prepared to make sacrifices in it.

The question of pay is a serious one. I have decided that it is expedient to adopt the course pursued in the Indian teaching service & to pay a salary which shall include all expenses. It is important that the school, which you are to teach at Sitka shall open as early as possible

It is impossible for me to ascertain all the conditions which I wish to know before the salary question is finally settled but I have decided to pay you $10 for the first year from the beginning of service, this with the understanding in accordance with your letters that you will be ready to start by the 20th of May & connect with the steamer from Portland for Sitka that sails on or about the 1st of June. Mr Jackson will expect to have assistants ready to open the work on your arrival. I purpose to have some suggestions to make with regard to methods &c before you start.

Very respectfully John Eaton
Commissioner

August 8th 5

Miss Marion B. Murphy
Teacher &c Juneau

Madam

Enclosed find duplicate vouchers you will please sign your name on the lines thus marked with red pencil marks. You will sign it as it is written on the top of the sheet. There are no blanks for you to fill up. Simply sign your name to the two vouchers, enclose them in the printed envelope which I send you & then forward it to Washington by mail. Then they will mail you in return a check from the U. S. Treasury for your pay.

Yours truly

(Over)

Close August 22nd you can take a vacation of two weeks & open school on Monday September 7th 1885. You will continue to teach until you receive official notice that other arrangements have been made.

I have recommended to the Department that your salary be increased to $36 per month.

You will please see that the school property is cared for during vacation.

In addition to the items in your monthly report for June, please add the number of days taught during each month.

The Inspectors have reported here, that you told some of the children that you did not teach Normal School. Kind regards to your parents. Will write soon.

Truly yours Sheldon Jackson Genl Agt

August 6th 1[illegible]

Sir

On the 22nd of last month I wrote the Bureau requesting a teacher's commission for Mr John W. McFarland at Boyd Alaska

Since then I have learned that last winter there had an attendance at school of 219; 76 girls, 69 boys & 74 adults

During the present summer Mr Peter McNamara was teaching in a camp at the fishing camps of the Tlingit tribe. The tribe numbers according to the last census 908.

The interest manifested in them by the teachers visiting them on their

Summer months, will secure a winter School of at least 300 pupils and Mrs McFarland will need assistance.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that you Commissioners for the School at Boyd both Mr & Mrs John R. McFarland at a Salary each of $600 per annum, and Miss Dora Davis, Assistant teacher at $150.00 per annum.

Dora Davis is a native girl, that was educated at the Girls School at Fort Mangell. My attention was called to her qualifications as an assistant teacher a year ago, but then

I had no place for her. In addition to teaching she will act as Interpreter to the school.

Mr McFarland was for two or three years teacher of the boy's department of the school at Fort Frances. He is also a practicing Physician, which gives him the affection of the people & greatly adds to his efficiency in the school room.

For Mr McFarland's credentials see my letter of May 23rd.

The combined salaries of the three will amount to $350.00/100 or $150 less than I will have to pay for one male teacher at Emerson.

4

The three are minded in the field & I will & think he will be able to take care of the school. Their address is Kenaah Tribe. Juneau. Alaska.

Very truly yours
S. Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Gen'l Agt

To the
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

August 6th 5.

Sir

Miss Marion B Murphy who was commissioned as teacher at Juneau for three months has completed her term of service.

The Gentleman, whom I have selected for that place subject to your approval I am sorry to say will be unable to commence with the opening of school in September. He is so very desirous that he should have the place, that I am inclined to wait upon him, and in the meantime, continue Miss Murphy in charge of the school by the month until Mr Kelly reaches Juneau.

2

Miss Murphy did so well last term that I would recommend that her wages be increased from September 1st to $35 per month; an advance of $5 per month.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Genl Agent.

To the
Hon John Eaton
U. S. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

Wrangell Aug. 6th 1

E. N. Lewis Esq.
U. S. Deputy Marshal
Juneau Alaska

Dear Sir

Yours of June 14th by Wells Fargo Express just reached me to-day.

I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have had in fixing up the school room at Juneau. I have forward the bills to Washington for payment & hope that Checks for the same will be sent to Juneau without delay –

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen'l Agent

August 7th 5

Miss Lydia McAvoy

You will open the public School on the first Monday in September Please have notices posted up in conspicuous places.

It is free to all, White, Russians, Creoles, Negroes. Indians, without distinction of race.

You will teach five days in the week legal holidays excepted.

The daily hours of instruction are from 9 to 12 o'clock A.M. & from 1 to 4 P.M. with 15 minutes intermission each morning & afternoon.

You will keep an accurate account

of daily attendance in the Record Book furnished you

You will also enter upon the annual register the name of each new pupil that enters school to fill up as far as possible the several Columns. In the Column "Occupation", change the word occupation to "Nationality" Write in that Column American, "Canadian", "Creole", "Indian" - "American" "American" &c as the case may be.

At the close of each month you will mail me a duplicate report (See form 2 of Record Book) in which, you will give the number of days of school. Total attendance. Average attendance - No of boys - No of girls - No of adults. No of Indians - American - Creoles - No of Negroes &c

3

I have ordered school supplies sent you from Portland by the August Steamer. I hope they may reach you safely & be what you need. I will send you desks & blackboard from Sitka by the September Steamer.

You will take charge of all the school property, such as desks, slates, Crayons, books &c &c and account for the same at the end of each term.

Pupils are not to be allowed to take slates, books, pencils &c out of the school room. If they purchase at the store, books, slates &c of their own you will have them so marked that

that they can be distinguished from Government property.

You will apply to the Deputy Collector of Customs for such rooms in the Hospital as you may need for school room, & teacher's private room.

Being in the employ of the U.S. Government you will have precedence in the choice of rooms over Mrs Young's Enterprise.

If it shall be found necessary for the Court to use your school room in November, you can suspend school during Court. If this be so, please remove all books, slates &c to your private room for safe keeping.

Then consult with Collector Tilton, whether you had better use wood

of coal. If the former, then ~~have the~~ take possession of the wood left by Mr McNeland. ~~[illegible]~~ Have it measured & send me the amount.

If you use coal, purchase a supply from the Mail Steamer & have Mr Dominic present the bill to me.

What can you secure as good by organizing to build fires, keep the school room swept & dusted in order per month?

I have inclosed the following supplies to be sent you. When they are received send me an itemized list of what you receive.

6 doz Lead pencils — 2 Dozen slate pencils
½ " " " erasers — 2 doz slates

2 Boxes Steel pens
3 doz Pen holders
2 qts of ink
6 doz Copy books
6 pkgs Practice paper
6 doz tablets
½ Ream letter paper
½ doz bracket lamps
1 Desk Lamp
1 Globe
1 Map of World
" U.S.
" Alaska
1 Dictionary
2 doz Cheap rulers
10 lengths Russia Iron Stove pipe
3 Elbows
1 Tee

6 Boxes Crayons
1 doz Blackboard erasers
1 large hand bell
1 Call bell
1 Wall Reading Chart
1 Record Book (pupils)
1 Clock
1 Stove, Shovel & Tongs
1 Numeral frame
1 Plain Desk Chair
2 Gals Liquid Slating
10 Advanced Geographies
12 Primary "
12 Language books
½ doz Histories U.S.
1 " Child's " "
1 " 1st & 2nd Readers
½ " 3rd & 4th " "

7

If you receive anything you will not need, especially books, you can send them to me at Sitka.

Write me freely if you want, encouragements & discouragements

Also any suggestions towards increasing the efficiency & usefulness of the school.

Hoping you may have a pleasant school

I remain yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

Ed. Agt.

August 7th 5

Mrs McClair Wright

Dear Sister

I regret every day. More more that I could not have received your four letters in March before I visited Washington, for with the information they contained I would certainly have seen the President. & perhaps could have at once secured a position for John

The last steamer brings the rumor that a Michigan man has been appointed Marshall. I fear that the President is so pushed with other matters, that he is giving no personal attention to the Alaska appointments.

It is apparently of very great importance that the U.S. District Attorney should be removed & I have written both the President & his Sister most urgently on the subject & perceive no response or action.

(D.V.) I hope to spend next winter in Washington & the east. When perhaps I may succeed better than to visit.

If the Marshal has been appointed then urge John to apply for Collector of Customs. Salary & fees worth from 2000 to 4000$.

Kind regards to Dr & Mrs Wright

Your's in Christ

Sheldon Jackson

Aug 7th 5

Messrs Thomas & Acheson

Gents -

Yours of June 5th is just received. I will sell the 4 lots in Morris's addition (Block 35 - lots 10-11) for $10.000. $5000 cash, the ballance on note & Mortgage at 8 pr ct interest

Mr Jas M. Sprague of Denver is my Agent.

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Genl Agt

For salary from September
7th to November 21st 1885
as teacher of the U.S. School
at Fort Wrangel, Alaska $150.00

Clara Ewell

For salary from September
7th to November 21st 1885
as teacher of the U.S. School
at Jackson Alaska $150.00

August 7th 5-

Miss Sarah Dickinson

You will open the public School at Amherst on the last Monday of August (31st) in the school room provided by Mr Millard.

The School month will consist of 4 weeks of 5 days each.

The daily hours of instruction are from 9 to 12 A.M. & 1 to 4 P.M. with 15 minutes intermission morning & afternoon

You will keep a careful account of the daily attendance upon the Record Book which I left with Mr Millard for you.

(over)

You will also write upon the Manual Register (see middle of Record Book) the Name of each new pupil & as far as possible fill up the several Columns.

At the Close of each Month you will mail me two reports (one copied from the other) in which you will give the number of days you have taught school during the Month — the number of different persons in attendance at school during the Month — number of boys — number of girls — number of grown up people & the average attendance

I will order the following Supplies sent you from Portland. Mr Philip bring them up from Lewiston in the mail carrier.

6 Lead pencils — 1 Box slate pencils
1 " " Eraser — 2 dog slates

2 boxes of Crayons for Blackboard
2 Blackboard Erasers
1 Large hand bell — 1 Call bell
½ doz bracket lamps — 1 Clock
1 Desk Lamp — 1 doz 1st & 2nd Readers
1 Doz Primary Geographies.

There is already a wall reading Chart at Eaines.

In your Monthly report be careful & mention all articles received for the School ~~since~~ since your previous report.

If you need anything that you do not receive, write me for it.

Pupils are not allowed to take books, slates, pencils or anything be-

belonging to the school, out of the school room. They must not be allowed to take anything from the School to their homes.

You are expected to be responsible for the good care of the Clocks, & the safe keeping of books, Charts, pencils &c. And at the end of each three months you will send in a report of what things, clocks, books, slates &c you have on hand.

If you allow the books &c to be carried off, they will be charged to you, & the value of them taken out of your salary.

Mr Willard will leave Wood for the school room. When you send in three Monthly reports, I will have your salary paid you.

If there is anything further that you need, or you have any suggestions

to make please write me
Hoping you may have a pleasant
school & enjoy teaching
I remain yours truly
Sheldon Jackson.

Aug 7th

Mr Dickinson

Dear Sir

I have secured Sarah the position of Government teacher at Haines. The school must be kept over at the Mission Station & it is very important that Sarah should fulfill carry out the instructions which I send her by this mail.

Please study them over yourself, & then help her to understand them.

Kind regards to Mrs Dickinson

Truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

August 7th 5

Dr & Mrs McFarland

I have written the Hd. Commissioner of Education to appoint you both teachers at Pond Creek with a salary of $600. & Dora Davis at a salary of $150, $50 of which is to be given to you for Board.

You will commence school on the 1st Monday of September (if this leaves you in time)

The school month consists of 4 weeks of 5 days each.

A school day consists of 5 hours - & convenient division is from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. & 1 to 4 P. M. with 15 minutes intermission morning & afternoon.

You will keep a correct account of the daily attendance in the Record Book furnished you.

You will also enter upon the Normal Register (See Middle of Record book) the name of each new pupil (even though they attend but one or two days.) & as far as possible fill up the Columns of that report.

At the close of each month you will make out a Monthly report (& more on the first opportunity thereafter) in duplicate, in which (see Form 3, Record Book) you will give the number of days of school - Total attendance - total attendance of boys - of girls - of adults, & average monthly attendance. If I find any opportunity I will send you pens, ink, some school books & blackboard - & stove.

I have ordered the following school

Supplies sent you from Portland.

6 doz lead pencils	2 boxes slate pencils
½ " " " reams	4 doz slates
2 boxes steel pens	6 boxes Crayons
3 doz Pen holders	1 doz Blackboard erasers
2 qrts of ink	1 Large hand bell
6 doz Copy books	1 Call bell
6 pkgs practice paper	1 Clock
6 doz tablets	1 Armour Frame
¼ Ream paper	1 Chair
½ doz bracket Lamps	2 Gals liquid Slating
1 Desk Lamp	11 Advanced Geographies
1 Globe	12 Primary "
1 Map of the World	12 Language books
" U.S.	½ doz Webster's D.
" Canada	1 doz Child's " "

1 Dictionary	1 doz 1st & 2nd Readers (Cash)
2 doz Rulers	1 " 3rd & 4th "

Use your monthly reports and an itemized statement of all supplies received during the month.

If you receive any books you can not use, pack them up & at first opportunity forward them to me at Sitka

If you need anything you do not receive please write me for it

You will take charge of all the School property such as clocks, books, slates &c & account for the same at the close of each term.

Pupils are not allowed to take books, slates, pencils &c out of the school room

You are not allowed to sell any of the Government supplies.

If the pupils purchase, slates, books &c
at the stores or elsewhere, you will see
them so marked that you can distinguish
them from the Government property.

I enclose you blank vouchers, which
please sign according to directions &
return to me. If the Government
should not commission you, no harm
will be done; if they do commission
you, as I hope & expect they will, the
signing of these blanks will expedite
your receiving your pay.

Write me fully of your wants, en-
couragements & discouragements.

Have any suggestions with regard to

to the most efficient working & conduct of the schools.

Hoping that you may have a pleasant school this winter

I remain yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. General Agent.

August 7th 5

Miss Clara Gould

You will open the public School at Jackson on the 1st Monday of September. The School time consists of five days in the week, legal holidays excepted.

The daily hours of instruction are from 9 to 12 o'clock A.M. & 1 to 4 P.M., with 15 minutes intermission morning & afternoon

You will keep a careful account of daily attendance in the record book furnished you.

You will also enter upon the Annual Register (See Record Book) the name of each new pupil

& as far as applicable fill up the several Columns.

At the close of each month you will Mail me a report in duplicate (See Item 3 of Record Book) in which you will give the number of days of School, Total attendance - Total attendance of boys, - of Girls - of Adults - & Average Attendance.

I gave Mr McLeod authority to make the School desks & seats.

I have ordered the following School Supplies sent you from Portland

6 doz lead pencils	2 boxes slate pencils
1/2 " " " Erasers	4 doz Slates
2 boxes Steel pens	6 boxes Crayons
3 doz Pen holders	1 doz blackboard erasers
2 qts of ink	1 Large Hand bell
6 doz Copy books	1 Call bell

6 pkgs Practice paper	1 Wall Reading Chart
6 doz tablets	1 Record Book (Sent from Sitka)
1/4 Ream letter paper	1 Clock
1/2 doz bracket lamps	1 Stove, Stovepipe & tools
1 Desk lamp	1 Numeral frame
1 Globe	1 Plain desk-chair
1 Map of World	2 Gals liquid Slating
" U.S.	10 Advanced Geographies
" Atlas	12 Primary "
1 Dictionary	12 Language books
2 doz Rulers	1/2 doz Histories U.S.
10 lengths Stovepipe	1 " Child's " "
3 Elbows	1 " 1st & 2nd Readers
1 Zinc	1/2 " 3rd & 4th "

Are your monthly reports, blank

me an itemized list of all supplies received during the month.

If you receive any books or other material which you do not need, please pack them up & send to me at Sitka.

If you need anything which you do not receive, send ~~for~~ to me for it.

You will take charge of all the school property — such as desks, stove, slates books &c. &c. & account for the same at the close of each term

Pupils are not allowed to take books, slates, pencils &c out of the school room

You are not allowed to sell any of the Government supplies.

If the pupils purchase slates, books &c at the stores, you will have them so marked that they can be distinguished

5th

Where

from the Government property.

Write me fully of your wants, encouragements & discouragements

Also any suggestions, that you think will increase the efficiency & usefulness of the School.

Hoping that you may have a pleasant School

I remain yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. General Agent

I enclose you blank vouchers, which you will please sign & return to me. Write nothing on them, but your name on the last line, & write it the same way that it is written above.

August 8th 5

Sir

Please mail at an early day the following Maps to the following schools.

1 Mounted Wall Map of the World

1 " Land Office " " " United States

1 " U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey Map of Alaska (It had better be Mounted at Government Printing Office before sending out here

1 Mounted (have Mounted at Govt Printing Office) Chart No 226 (Hydrographic Office. Washington) of Smith N. Coast of Alaska. Alexander Archipelago.

To

1 Miss Sarah Dickinson. Haines Alaska

2

2 – Dr John Wm McMarland. Tamah School
Juneau Alaska
3 – Miss Marion B. Murphy. Juneau Alaska
4 – Miss Margaret Powell. Sitka, Alaska
5 – Prof Wm A. Kelly, Sitka Alaska
6 – Miss Lydia McAvoy, Hot Springs Alaska
7 – Miss Clara Lowd. Jackson, Alaska

The Government Schools in S. E. Alaska will open on the first monday of September (7th)

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Genl Agent

To
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

This letter never sent

August 8th 95

Rev L. H. Atkinson D.D.

Dear Brother -

At this date I do not know what supplies you may have sent on the August steamer to the different schools in S.E. Alaska -

Enclosed I enclose a full list. If you have already sent some of them you will not duplicate the supply.

What have not been sent, please send by return steamer, as the fall term of the schools will open next month.

The Office furniture sent last steamer all came safely but the stove. That was so badly broken up, that even the steamer

(over)

people did not have the face to offer to deliver I presume they will replace it next trip.

The clerk is proving a great Comfort & Convenience.

The telegraphic dispatches, in the Oregon papers, of Alaska news are lies — I have had no knock down fights, nor taken to the woods nor been in danger of being driven out of the Country. But do have the opposition of some of the U.S. Officials & some of the Rebel element among the white men.

However I pay but little attention to them — Go forward in the discharge of duty & am unmolested —

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Genl Agent —

Please have the Merchants send me a copy of all the bills.

Supplies for Haines Alaska.

Consign to "William Dickinson, Haines Alaska
Care of N. W. T. Co. Juneau, Alaska"

1 doz Lead pencils
1 " " " Eraser
1 Box Slate pencils
2 doz Slates
2 boxes Crayons
2 blackboard Erasers
½ doz bracket lamps
1 table lamp
1 Large Hand bell
1 Call bell
1 Clock
1 doz 1st Readers
1 " 2nd "
1 " Primary Geographies
1 box lamp Chimnies
1 Case Kerosene oil

School Supplies for Boyd, Alaska.

Consign to "John W. McFarland, Hoonah School
Care N. W. T. Co. Juneau, Alaska

6 doz Lead Pencils
½ " " " Erasers
2 boxes Steel pens (Gillotts no 404)
3 doz Pen holders
2 qts Black ink (in 8 cans bottles)
6 doz Copy books
6 pkgs Quincy Practice paper
6 doz tablets.
¼ Ream letter paper
½ doz bracket lamps
1 table lamp
1 Box Lamp Chimnies
2 Cases Kerosene oil
1 Globe

Supplies no 2.

2 Boxes slate pencils
4 doz Slates
6 Boxes Crayons
1 doz Blackboard erasers
1 Chair
1 doz Primary Geographies
1 " Child's History of the United States
1 " 1st Readers
1 " 2nd "

1 Large hand bell
1 Call bell
1 Clock
1 numeral frame
2 Gals Liquid slating
1 Dictionary
2 doz Rulers.
1 doz Primary Arithmetics

School Supplies for Juneau, Alaska
Consign to Miss Marion B. Murphy, Juneau Alaska

1/2 doz bracket Lamps
1 Table "
1 Box Lamp Chimnies
2 cans Kerosene oil
1 Clock
1 Dictionary
1 doz 1st Readers
1 " 2nd "
1 Box steel pens
(Gillott's no 404)
2 doz pen holders

1 Large Hand bell
1 Spring Call bell
1 Clock
1 numeral frame
1 doz Primary Geographies
1 " Child's History of U.S.
1 " Primary Arithmetic
2 qts ink (in screw bottles)
6 doz Copy books.
1 Gale tin can for Kerosene oil

Supplies No 3.

School Supplies for Sitka, Alaska.

Consign to "Sheldon Jackson, Sitka, Alaska"

6 doz Lead Pencils
½ " " " Erasers
2 boxes Slate pens
(Gillotts No 404)
3 doz Pen holders
2 qts ink (in screw bottles)
10 doz Copy books
6 pkgs Quincy Practice Paper
6 doz tablets
½ Ream letter paper
½ doz bracket lamps
1 desk lamp
1 Box Lamp Chimneys
2 Cases Kerosene oil
1 Globe
1 Dictionary
2 Doz Rulers
1 Coal stove
10 Lengths Russia iron
6 inch Stove pipe, punched for rivets, with rivets & Sheet & tings
2 boxes slate pencils
4 doz Slates
6 Boxes Crayons
1 doz Blackboard Erasers
1 Large hand bell
1 call or tap bell
1 Clock
1 Mineral Frame
1 Chair
2 Gals Liquid Slating
10 Advanced Geographies
12 Primary "
12 Language Books
½ doz U.S. Histories
1 " Child's U.S. "
1 " 1st Readers
1 " 2nd "
1 " 3rd "
1 " 4th "
6. Stove pipe Elbows
1 Zinc.
1 Gals Kerosene oil can

Supplies No 4.

School Supplies for Fort Wrangell, Alaska
Consigned to Miss Lydia McAvoy, Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

6 doz Lead Pencils
½ " " " Erasers
2 Boxes Steel pens
(Gillotts no 404)
3 doz Pen holders
2 qts ink (in 8 oz bottles)
6 doz Copy books
6 pkgs Quincy Practice paper
6 doz Tablets
½ Ream Letter Paper
½ doz bracket Lamps
1 Desk lamp
1 Box Lamp Chimnies
2 Cans Kerosene oil
1 Globe
1 Dictionary
2 doz Rulers
1 Coal Stove
10 Lengths Russia iron
Stove pipes Knock down
Holes punched. Rivets

2 boxes Slate pencils
4 doz Slates
6 Boxes Crayons
1 doz Blackboard Erasers
1 Large Hand bell
1 Call or tap bell
1 Clock
1 Numeral Frame
1 Chair
2 Gals Liquid Slating
12 Pinnan Geographies
12 Language books
12 Child's History of U.S.
12 - 1st Readers
12 - 2d "
12 - 3rd "
12 - 4th "
3 Stove pipe Elbows
1 Zinc
1 Shovel & Tongs
1 Gals Kerosene oil can

Supplies No 5.

School Supplies for Jackson, Alaska.

Consign to Rev J. L. Gould. (Jackson) Via Wrangell Alaska

6 doz Lead Pencils
½ " " " Erasers
2 Boxes Steel pens (Gillotts No 404)
3 doz pen holders
2 pts Ink (in bottles)
6 doz Copy Books
6 Pkg Quincy Practice Paper
6 doz Tablets
½ Ream Letter Paper
½ doz Bracket-Lamps
1 Table Lamp
1 Box Lamp Chimneys
2 Cans Kerosene oil
1 Gallon Kerosene oil Can
1 Globe
1 Dictionary
2 doz Rulers
3 Stove Pipe Elbows
1 Zinc
1 Shovel & Tongs

2 Boxes Slate Pencils
14 doz Slates
6 Boxes Crayons
1 doz Blackboard Erasers
1 Large Hand Bell
1 Call or Tap Bell
1 Clock
1 Numeral Frame
1 Chair
2 Gals Liquid Slating
12 Primary Geographies
12 Language Books
12 Child's History of U.S.
12 - 1st Readers
12 - 2nd "
12 - 3rd "
12 - 4th "
1 Wood Stove
10 Lengths Russia iron Stove Pipes Knock down Punched. Rivets & Cacks

Aug 8th 5

Rev L. H. Hickelmer D.D.

Lee

Dear Brother

I forward you the letter of Mr Wood, it may or may not be of service to you.

I am pleased to learn from the Hon Commissioner of Education Eaton that your Society will cooperate with the Government in establishing a school upon the Upper Yukon -

I scarcely need assure you that it will give me great pleasure to render your enterprise all the assistance that may be in my power.

There are two ways of reaching the Yukon
One in the Spring by the Alaska Commercial
Co's Steamers from San Francisco & the
other in the Summer across the Chil-
cat Country in South Eastern Ala-
ska.

If your Alaska Mission Band is
organized & now on their way to Juneau
Alaska, they can reach the Yukon
yet this Season. If however they
do not come up this month, they had
not better start until next Spring.

If they are delayed until next Spring
I will (D.V.) be back during the winter
& assist you in perfecting arrangements

Praying that you may be divinely
guided in the important choice of workers
& blessed in all your plans
I remain your Bro in Christ
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Gen Agt

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

To
Hon. Goode
U.S. Solicitor General
Washington D.C.

Sitka, Alaska, August 13th, 1885.

Sir

As various papers are said to have been sent to the Departments at Washington concerning the school troubles at this place permit me to furnish the following statement.

In 1880 the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions established an industrial school or station here at Sitka Alaska.

In 1882 a girls department was added. In 1884 it was made a contract school with the Indian office of the Department of the Interior and the facilities for

for industrial training increased.

It continued to grow in numbers & usefulness until March 1885, when there were 101 girls & 42 boys in attendance.

During the first years of the school it had the efficient support of Captains Stone, Wardwell & Zeh, Lieutenant Simonds, Jones & other officers of the U.S. Army stationed here.

These aids were withdrawn by the civil government in the fall of 1884.

Very strangely & unexpectedly the U.S. Civil Officers stationed at Sitka, with the exception of Governor Swineford, Marshal Kinney & Commissioner Brady, were either indifferent or threw their influence directly or indirectly against the school work.

The most open opposition however came from Mr. Lishe & Attorney Kenkell.

Mr. Kenkell is an uneducated man, bandy-legged in his manner, vulgar & obscene in his conversation, low in his tastes, spending much of his time in saloons, a gambler & a confirmed drunkard. Without a thousand

local training & but little knowledge of the law, it is strange that he was ever appointed U.S. District Attorney. Arrived as far as we write he his official associates, he spent much of his time in the Saloons, where he stride heard the missionary workers during this excitement & cursed.

Under such influences, he evidently thought that it would be a popular thing to side in the law & on occasion thus.

His first efforts were to avoid & save the old war for indian between the American Settlers & the natives, which he did until there was danger of bloodshed.

He then sought to fill the minds of the settlers with suspicion against the Indians & encouraged the former to take their Christian out of school.

When the U.S. District Court for Washington was opened he used his official influence to place on the Grand Jury several Creoles, who could not understand English.

When the Judge rebuked & warned his attention to the fact, he replied that he could

make them understand enough for his purpose.

He also nominated a person that he could use, & it is remarked that he & his person were overheard talking this in conversation "to go for Dr Jackson" With a packed jury, it is not strange that he secured five indictments (It is said that the jury stood 12 to 11) against myself as at that time Head of the School.

These indictments were for obstructing (so called) public highways & building fences, walks & other improvements upon government land it is true, but which had been specially reserved & dedicated to uses for the purposes of the school. These indictments are so manifestly unjust & do smack like persecution, that the only one which reached the Court was thrown out & the others have probably been dropped likewise, when they came up at the next term of Court.

Congress forbid "the importation, manufacture & importation trade of distilling liquors" in Alaska. And yet there are at least 30 stills in Sitka & western

Alaska, where intoxicating liquor is openly sold and the U.S. District Attorney is a daily customer. The lowest kind of dance houses are in full blast without a license. – Native girls from 12 to 15 years of age are promenade outside, – slaves are bought & sold by the natives, – witches are tortured to death, but the U.S. District Attorney had no time to bring these crimes before the Grand Jury. It was more important for "the public welfare" to go for the Missionaries.

He further instigated a number of petitions to be sent to Washington against myself. His official position has given him access to the public press, which he has used to send out false reports broadcast over the land.

He was also active in procuring injunctions against me the teachers, employees & servants of the Industrial school restraining them from work on the school property.

Said injunctions have been dissolved by the Court, after when the Minions of the U.S. District Attorney

Learning last spring that I was

Going to Washington on Educational Matters & that Prof Austin of the School was going as a Commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly, he had no subpoenaed as witnesses before the Grand Jury at the May term of Court, not that he needed our testimony, but simply to annoy us, & discourage our plans.

When I received permission from the Judge to go, the District Attorney attempted to raise a suit & remove me from the Steamer by force

This was only prevented by the firmness of Collector Lawrence A. J. Lewis!

Congress in the recent act providing a civil Government for Alaska, following the precedent made in the organization of the Territory of Oregon & afterwards the Territory of Washington, reserved one acre of land for each Mission Station among the Indians

Mr Corkett stirred up the Russian Greeks to feel that the dried land might be needed some day for their Children

This resulted in 2 or 3 so called Citizens Meetings, mainly composed of Greeks

(But few of whom are citizens) at which resolutions were adopted & sent to Washington protesting against the industrial school being allowed the use of the land set apart by Congress for it. At this meeting the U.S. Dist Attorney was the chief speaker, although so drunk, that a portion of the time, he could not sit up. In his drunken & incendiary harangues, he asserted there, that the school has no control of the land, where their buildings were, & that if any Russian wanted any of the land claimed by the school, all he had to do was to go & occupy it.

As a consequence one of the simple minded Creoles, went into the front yard of the school, staked out the corners of a home & commenced getting out the foundations of a dwelling for himself.

Several others were preparing to do the same thing. This necessitated the immediate construction of a fence in front of the school grounds, which had not previously been done, as the entire working

force had been engaged on the buildings themselves.

Upon the setting of the fence posts, the U.S. District Attorney encouraged the Chiefs to make a complaint that the School was obstructing a public highway, because the fence was set 30 feet from the Centre of a road used as a public highway, but which has no legal status as such. (The fence was the same distance from the road, as were other fences on it, & was built in uniformity with them) and ~~upon~~ through false testimony an injunction was secured against the ~~School~~ Officers of the School forbidding the completion of the fence, the clearing out of underbrush & grading of the road, the setting out of shade trees, obstruction of roads, or even the work upon the School buildings themselves.

This injunction was dissolved by the Court.

Upon the acquisition of stocks in Pa. a company of Irish troops was stationed at Ellis. In procuring their fuel, they fired out the trees accessible to the beach. When these nearest the beach were gone, they naturally cut those adjoining, all the time penetrating farther

into the woods & farther from the beach.

After the first rise of ground at the beach, the land is swampy & in order to get out the fire wood the troops made a temporary corduroy road.

The farther they penetrated the forest for wood, the longer the road grew, until when the troops were withdrawn in 1877, it was nearly half a mile long. After the departure of the soldiers the road was practically abandoned.

It commences on the beach & abruptly terminates in the woods. The commencement, incline & whole course is on the land reserved by Congress for the School.

In order to enclose the School buildings & secure better discipline, the Superintendent of the School will need to fence across this former wood road. This he has a legal right to do. But has refrained from doing so as it is occasionally used (once or twice a year) to reach a Cemetery.

The Cemetery is reached by a trail through a marsh from this old wood road.

And in order that the procession on last-

"Decoration Day" might reach it, the boys of the Indian School, laid down plank & ~~the~~ Evergreen boughs to better accomodate the public. & not discommode them by fencing across the old Wood road, the School has constructed at their own expense a road at the side of the school grounds, to take the place of the one through them. The new road is better & more convenient to the village than the old one, & when extended will give a straight street from the beach to the Cemetery. Any other community would cordially acquiesce in this change. But here it is met with the threats of mob violence & the falsehood is sent to the Associated press, that the School is fencing up the road to the Cemetery. The foregoing shows the effect of official influence upon the Creoles.

Let us now turn to its effect upon the Natives.

On the 11th of March last the U.S. Monthly Mail steamer arrived at Sitka bringing an Indian woman of questionable character, the claimed possessor of one of the girls in the School.

The girl is an half breed about 14 years of age & an orphan. She is a good english scholar & quite attractive in her personal appearance. The woman claimed to be a relative (of Mission a Cowichan) She had no papers of guardianship or any proof to support her claim; nor was she the guardian of the girl according to Indian customs. The officers of the school very properly refused to let her go.

The woman then, at the instigation & with the assistance of some evil disposed white men took out a writ of habeas corpus. A special term of Court was held at 6 O'clock in the evening. The Officers of the school were served a hearing & the girl, who had cried all the afternoon for fear that she would be taken away, was given into the custody of the woman.

Thus a girl in process of training at the expense of the U.S. Government towards a virtuous & useful womanhood, was by a U.S. Court surrendered back into barbarism & given over to a woman, who took her down to Victoria, British Columbia, probably to be forced into prostitution.

Last winter an Indian sorcerer, in his trip bought this daughter about 12 years of age & placed her in the school for five years. A few days afterwards having an opportunity of visiting her & three visiting Indians, her parents came & took her out of the school. This was reported to the Superintendent. They then offered to deal for another girl in her place. The Supt. replied that he would take the boy, if they wished, but would retain the girl. They then offered him $10 in money if he would let the girl go. Fearing to receive her, they hired two men to steal her. These men were concealed around the premises a week before they were discovered & captured.

While these events were transpiring, the first girl had been taken from the school on a writ of habeas corpus. Encouraged by this, the same white men as before assisted the sorcerer in securing a writ & the girl was produced in Court. Upon this occasion the Judge ruled (no personal hostility or malice is ascribed to him)

1st That the verbal contract of the

parents in placing their children in school was not binding

2nd That as a white man can not make a contract with an Indian, a written contract would be illegal; and

3rd That if the Officers of the school attempted to restrain the children from running away, or leaving whenever they wished, they would be liable to fine & imprisonment

These decisions may have been very good laws, but they were certainly very destructive to the best interests of schools in Alaska, to the native population & to the ~~school~~ & Community at large.

These decisions left the Officers of the school powerless to maintain discipline.

If a child failed in his lessons, quarrelled with his school mates, neglected his work or transgressed the rules of the school & any attempt was made to correct him, in a fit of anger or sulkiness he could leave the institution. The court had thrown the door wide open & evil disposed men took advantage

pains to inform the Natives & encourage them to remove their Children.

To add to the difficulties of the Situation about this time one of the young girls died of pneumonia. She had careful nursing & every needed attention, even to the medical attendance of the surgeon on the Rel. Mon of Nar the "Pinta"

After the burial, some one started the story that the Madron of the school had bewitched the girl & caused her death. Soon there was an excited mob at the school clamoring to take their Children home for fear the Madron would kill them also. If the Civil officials had then used their influence with the Indians to quiet the excitement & keep the Children in the School, they would have succeeded & both parents & Children would have been thankful after it was all over.

On the contrary the Merchants, the Interpreter, & particularly the Dist Attorney fell in the stream along, so that through their influence & the superstitious fear on the part of the natives, in a few days 40 Children were taken out of the School & surrendered back to the

filth, superstition, degradation & vice of their former native condition.

Among those removed from the school was a girl 13 years of age, who had been sold into prostitution by her own mother. In some way she had escaped & found both an asylum & a home in the school, but now she was turned loose to destruction.

Another a girl of 10 & her sister 12 years of age had been picked up on the beach at a mining camp. They were without friends or home, almost naked, without clothing & in a starving condition. Through neglect & cruel treatment, the younger one was almost blind.

These orphan sisters were taken into the school, fed, clothed, & kindly cared for. Medical attendance was provided & the blind one restored to sight. The sisters were making fair progress, when the beach came & they were taken in charge by an aunt. The elder one was sent into prostitution & the aunt is living off the wages of the child's shame.

The younger one after a little escape

from her relatives & returned to the School.

When her aunt came for her she clung to one of the lady teachers & had to be taken away by force. Again she returned to the School & again was torn away. The third time she returned. It seemed so inhuman & outrageous to force the poor child into a life that she was making such desperate efforts to escape, that the officers of the School refused to let her relatives have her, preferring that if she must be taken away the responsibility should rest upon the Court.

Another a girl of 14 last winter when about to be sold for prostitution for the benefit of a distant relative, escaped from her Grand Mother who was pounding her & came to the School. As a result of the decision of the Court, she too was remanded back to the cruel treatment of her heathen relatives & has been lost to a virtuous life.

Another a girl of about 17 was about to be sold into prostitution by her step Mother & aunt. The two women quarreling

over the division of the Head money, came to settle the dispute before Gov. Wm. Louis Clerk of the Court. Gov. Louis, whose influence is on the side of humanity & the schools, took the girl from her unnatural protectors & placed her in the school. She too has been sent back to her former abode of Cruelty.

Some three years ago a little girl was rescued of witch craft. The tribe found her with a rope. A Stalwart Chief holding the rope walked in advance dragging the girl after him, while another came behind holding the other end of the rope. These men won the admiration of the tribe for their bravery in holding between them a poor starved girl of 12.

She was rescued by Prof. Austin & placed in the school. During the Cholera she was returned to the tribe & may yet be tortured to death as a witch.

Another was the slave of a prominent Chief. After his death, the two widows treated her so cruelly that she ran away & was found hid under the Church. She was taken into the

School & furnished protection & a home.

A man that married one of the widows claimed her as his property & tried to get possession of her, but in vain. But now that the School is powerless to protect the orphans, the escaped slave & the helpless child, she has gone out from under its care & her future remains to be seen.

Another to prevent being a plural wife with her own mother & her step father ran away & came to the School. For a long time she did not dare visit her mother & when at length she did venture to visit home, they locked her up in a room to keep her. After some days she again escaped & returned to the School. Here under the hostile influences that surrounded the School she has been led away & is living a life of sin in a mining camp.

And there also among the boys. One had been sold as a slave twice before he was brought to the School.

Another was shot as a slave & a bullet-hole crashing through his shoulder

Another had been tied up as a witch & kept 4 days without food, when he was rescued.

Another when born was about to be killed by his parents to save the trouble of taking care of him. A neighboring woman took pity on the babe & removed him to her own house, until he was old enough to place in the School.

Many others had come under the protection of the School through trials & dangers.

They were making good progress in books & industrial pursuits & advancing in the ways of Civilization. The other tribes were looking forward to the erection of American homes for themselves, when the Rebellion came & the work was equally set back.

There an institution established at considerable expense, supported in part by an annual appropriation of Congress & equipped for good work is crippled and the purpose of the Government to civilize these Indians is hindered by Evil disposed men using U.S. District Attorney Hackett as their tool.

For seven years earnest men & women, exiled from friends & society, amid many privations & hardships in this far off land, have toiled to overcome the prejudices of the natives & secure their children that by means of industrial Education the rising generation may be lifted out of the degradation of their fathers & into that of respectable citizenship. And now to see it possible for a drunken U.S. Officer in one month to take from an Industrial School 4 out of 10 children seems a parody on the boasted progress & humanity of the 19th century.

I hope to be in Washington before the meeting of Congress, when I will seek a personal interview. In the meantime please a little time for the consideration of some law to be presented to the next Congress by which the native children can be placed in the schools provided for them by the Government & legally held there until they become of age.

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

Late Supt of Presbyterian Missions; now U.S. Ind. Agt.

United States Bureau of Education

To

Wm A. Kelly Dr

Sitka Alaska

1885			
July 15th	For school at Kaiu		
" "	20 Double Desks @ $6.	120.00	
" "	Freight in a canoe for		
" "	200 miles (Measurement		
" "	tons)	37.25	157.25
August 10th	For school at Port Wrangell		
" "	25 Double School Desks at	150.00	
" "	1 Black Board 12 ft x 32 in	6.00	156.00
" 22nd	For School at Juneau		
" "	25 Double School Desks	150.00	
" "	1 Black board	6.00	156.00
" 29th	For School at Hoonah		
" "	30 Double School Desks	180.00	
" "	24 Recitation desks @ $2.50	60.00	
" "	1 Black Board	6.00	246.00
			662.25

United States Bureau of Education

To Wm. T. Kelly, Sitka Alaska Dr

For School at Sitka

1885			
January	21st	15 South Desks at $1.	$15.00
"	"	5 Single " @ $5	25.00
"	"	4 Benches @ 1.50	6.00
"	"	1 Door $1. Butts screws 25c Hanging door 50	1.75
"	"	1 Black board $6. Setting up 50	6.50
"	"	1 Pail 50 1 Brush 50	1.00
"	"	1 Cup 10 1 Chair 2.00	2.10
"	24th	Removing partition	2.50
"	27th	Door strips 2.00 Repairing floor 1	3.00
"	28th	New window 2.00 Putting in 50	2.50
July	2nd	Removing partition	2.50
"	"	14 Light Glass 175 Glazing 50	2.25
"	15th	1 Teachers table	4.00
"	19th	Repairs in School Room	1.50
"	27th	1 Ventilation Heat	2.50
Aug	2	Janitor 3 months @ $1.	3.00
	1		156.60

Ordered paid Oct 22nd 85
J.E.

August 13th 85

Mr F. A. Gilman

Business Manager

Dear Sir

Please send a package of 8 copies of Southern Workman for June 1885 to Miss A. Kelly, Supt of Indian Training School, Sitka, Alaska & 1 copy to Sheldon Jackson, No 945 St. Kelly of St Galesburg, Ills.

& greatly oblige Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Regular Contributor of Indian

Supt of Southern Workman

If the General Report of Hampton is in pamphlet form, I would prefer it to the newspaper edition.

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Education
General Agent of Education in Alaska
Sitka Alaska

July 1st 1885

Sir

I have the honor to send you the following annual report of the Indian Industrial & Training School, Sitka Alaska for the year ending June 30th 1885.

As this is the first report to your Office from this school a brief preliminary statement is in order.

In the spring of 1878 seven Tsimpsean Indians came up the Coast from Fort Simpson British Columbia & took a contract for cutting wood for the Military post then at Fort Wrangel Alaska.

At the close of their contract, in the fall, as they were about returning to Fort Simpson, Clah, who had been the leader among these Indians, was persuaded to remain and open a school. Such was the anxiety of the people to learn that his school was attended by 60 to 70 adults besides children. "These people," said a sailor, "are crazy to learn. Going up the beach last night, I overheard an Indian girl spelling words of one and two syllables. Upon looking into the house, I found that, unable to procure a school book, she was learning from a scrap of newspaper that she had picked up."

Touched by the eagerness of this people to learn, a soldier at the post wrote to Major-General Howard, then in command of that military district, asking if some society could not be interested to send them a competent teacher. The letter was placed in my hands in May, 1877, and immediately published in the Chicago Tribune.

To gain a better understanding of this movement of the natives for a school, I made them a visit in August, 1877. In passing through Portland I found a teacher who had had large experience in mission work and Indian schools—Mrs. A. R. McFarland—whom I took with me. Going ashore upon our arrival, August 10, I heard the ringing of the bell for the afternoon school, and went directly to the school-house.

About twenty pupils were in attendance, mostly young Indian women. Two or three boys were present; also, a mother and her three little children. As the women took their seats on the rough plank benches each one bowed her head in silent prayer, seeking divine help in her studies. Soon a thoughtful Indian man of about twenty-five years of age came in and took his seat behind the rude desk. The familiar hymn "What a friend we have in Jesus" was sung in English; a prayer followed in the Chinook jargon, which is the common language of the various tribes on this coast, closing with the repetition, in concert, of the Lord's Prayer in English. After lessons were studied and recited, the school arose, sung the long-metre doxology, and recited in concert the benediction. Then the teacher said, "Good afternoon, my pupils," to which came the kindly response, "Good afternoon, teacher."

The school was in full operation, but under great difficulties. They greatly needed maps and charts; they were also in great need of a school-house. At the time of my visit they were renting a dance hall for a school room. Upon the return of the miners for the winter, the hall had to be given up, and the school was held in a dilapidated log house. I found that their stock of books inventoried as follows: four small Bibles, four hymn books, three primers, thirteen first readers, and one wall chart.

Mrs. McFarland was at once placed in charge of the school, with Clah as an assistant and Mrs. Sarah Dickinson, a Christian Tongass Indian, as interpreter. Early in the history of her school, Mrs. McFarland found a difficulty in holding her girl pupils. According to the customs of their people, they were frequently hired or sold by their own mothers to white ~~traders, miners~~, and others for base purposes. And the brighter the girl the greater her danger; for, as she improved in the school, she began to dress more neatly, comb her hair, and keep her person more cleanly; the dull, stolid cast of countenance gave way to the light of intelligence, and she began to be more attractive, and consequently in greater demand. To save these girls necessitated the establishment of a "home" into which they could be gathered, and thus taken out from under the control of their mothers. Consequently a home was added to the school in October, 1878, and kept in what was formerly the hospital building of the military post.

[illegible] taking with me a [illegible] Major J. Dunlap of Steubenville O., as teacher. Relieved from

the care of the school farm, Mrs. McFarland was able to give her whole time to the boarding & industrial departments.

During that season I commenced the erection of a large two story building, with basement & attic, 40 x 60 feet, for the use of the Farm School, which was completed the following season at an expense of $7,600.

In March 1882 the School was divided, Rev. John W. McFarland taking the boys' and Miss Dunbar the girls' departments.

In September 1882 Miss Kate A. Austin was placed in charge of the Industrial Department.

On the 6th of Feb. 1883 the school buildings were burned to the ground and the school again found shelter in the old Military hospital.

In the summer of 1884 the school, teachers & pupils were removed to Sitka.

Sitka

—In the winter of 1877–'78 I secured the appointment of Rev. John G. Brady for Sitka, and in April, 1878, a school was opened by Mr. Brady and Miss Fannie E. Kellogg. In December, through a combination of circumstances, it was discontinued. In the spring of 1880 Miss Olinda Austin was sent out from New York City, and reopened the school April 5, in one of the rooms of the guardhouse, with 103 children present. This number increased to 130. Then some of the parents applied for admission, but could not be received, as the room would not hold any more. Miss Austin received the support and substantial assistance of Captain Beardslee, then in command of the United

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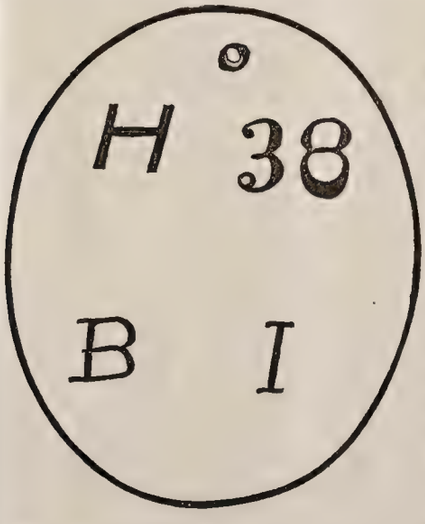
United ship Jamestown, Sitka, Alaska to other Naval Officers, who proved themselves warm friends of the enterprise

In July the school was moved to the old hospital building. In November some of the boys applied to the teacher for permission to live at the school-house. At home there was so much drinking, talking, and carousing that they could not study. The teacher said she had no accommodations, bedding, or food for them. But they were so much in earnest that they said they would provide for themselves. Upon receiving permission, seven Indian boys, thirteen and fourteen years of age, bringing a blanket each and a piece of tin for a looking-glass, voluntarily left their homes and took up their abode in a vacant room of one of the Government buildings. Thus commenced the boarding department of the Sitka school. Soon other boys joined them. One was a boy who had been taken out to be shot as a witch, but was rescued by the officers of the Jamestown and placed in the school. Capt. Henry Glass, who succeeded Captain Beardslee in command of the Jamestown, from the first, with his officers, took a deep interest in the school. As he has had opportunity he secured boys from distant tribes and placed them in the school.

In February, 1881, Captain Glass established a rule compelling the attendance of the Indian children upon the day school, which was a move in the right direction and has worked admirably. He first caused the Indian village to be cleaned up, ditches dug around each house for drainage, and the houses whitewashed. These sanitary regulations have already greatly lessened the sickness and death rate among them. He then caused the houses to be numbered, and an accurate census taken of the inmates, adults, and children. He then caused a label to be made of tin for each child, which was tied around the neck of the child, with his or her number and the number of the house on it, so that if a child was found on the street during school hours the Indian policeman was under orders to take the numbers on the labels and report them, or the teacher each day would report that such numbers from such houses were absent that day. The following morning the head Indian of the house to which the absentee belonged was summoned to appear and answer for the absence of the child. If the child was wilfully absent, the head man was fined or imprisoned. A few cases of fine were sufficient. As soon as they found the captain in earnest, the children were all in school. This ran the average attendance up to 230 and 250, one day reaching, with adults, 271. In April Mr. Alonzo E. Austin was ~~associated with his daughter in~~ the school and Mrs. Austin was appointed matron.



On the 24th of January 1882 the old Russian Hospital building that sheltered the School was burned, and the pupils were placed in an abandoned government stable, which was fitted up for them.

In the summer of that year by the advice of the Naval Commander, the Collector of Customs and a few of the leading Citizens, I secured a tract of land outside the village as a permanent location for the school, & erected "Austin Hall" a large two story building 100 x 50 feet in size. Mr Walter B. Myles was placed in Charge of the Industrial Department.

1884-5

New Buildings &c During the past year (1884) the following buildings were erected "Central Hall" a two story frame building 130 x 50 feet in size. This building contains school rooms, Dining Hall & Kitchens both for School & Teachers' uses, sewing rooms Girls' dormitories, Teachers' rooms &c It was occupied Jan 1st 1885.

A laundry 1½ story 20 x 25 feet, a bakery 1½ story 14 x 25 feet and a wagon shed 30 x 10

Iron pipes have for half a mile from the buildings to Indian river, furnishing the institution with an abundant supply of pure soft water.

Employees.

Sheldon Jackson	(July 84 to March 85)	Superintendent
A. J. Davis	(March to June)	
Wm A. Kelly	(June —)	
New Alonzo E. Austin.	Assistant Superintendent and Chaplain	
John Walker	(Indian. July to March)	Industrial Teacher
Thomas Heaton	(March to June)	
Mrs A. E. Austin	Boys' Department	Matrons
Mrs A. R. McFarland	Girls' "	
Miss Kate A. Rankin	Sewing Department	
Miss Margaret Dauphin	Laundry & Kitchen	
Miss R. A. Kelsey	School Room	
N. D. McLeod.	Machinist	
M. Cragin	Watchman & Assistant	
David Jackson (Indian)	Boot & Shoe Department	
Sergeant Myers U.S.A.	Volunteer Drill Master.	

There have been in connection with the school during the year 47 boys and 90 girls, making a total attendance of 137.

The average age of the boys has been 14 years, and of the girls 10½.

There has been one marriage and three deaths. One of the girls married the Interpreter of the Lakes Mission. A boy & girl have died with consumption & a girl of pneumonia. This was the first death in the boys' department during the 8 years history of the school.

The several tribes are represented as follows

Tribe	Boys	Girls	Total	Tribe	Boys	Girls	Total
Tokwatons of Sitka	22	12	34	Chilkat	1	6	7
Kakkantas of Sitka	16	10	26	Tlakos	0	5	5
Hootchinoo	3	10	13	Hanega	0	3	3
Kake	1	1	2	Tongass	0	1	1
Hoonah	4	3	7	Stick	0	3	3
Takatat	0	3	3	Hydah	0	1	1
Alaskins	0	30	30	Creole	0	2	2
				Total	47	90	137

All the pupils are required to be in the School room half the day & the work occupies the other half.

School.

In the School room they pursue the studies usual to the primary and intermediate grades and are making fair progress when it is considered that these studies are in to them a foreign language. An analagous position would be to attempt to instruct the Children of New York or Massachusetts in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar &c through the medium of Chinese lectures & text books. Without any legal power or public sentiment among the parents to hold the Children, and with the direct or indirect opposition of several of the Government officials it has been very difficult to exercise the Authority necessary to secure the best results in speaking English

Industrial

All the manual labor of the Institution is performed by the Children themselves under the supervision & instruction of the teachers. There is not one hired servant about the Establishment

Second. The duties & endeavours of the Officers of the divisions and of the Housekeeper & Matron are fully & accurately comprehended, also the duties of the Corporals & Sergeants.

The Cells

The cells are divided into 4 classes and are in relation in each of the three divisions

1st Relation to Dressing Room.

Much of the time & strength of this department is taken in the necessary duties of preparation the daily meals. Much & more attention ought however to be given to training the pupils in the best method of cooking meats, fish & vegetables, the preparation of cocoa, tea & pickled meats & fish; the dressing & preserving of berries; the care of blanda legislation making yeast & baking bread; the care of butter & clean milk; the proper washing of dishes & care of kitchen utensils & the care of store room & pantry; also the dressing & trimming upon & clothing off of tables & the care of knives, forks, spoons &c.

2nd The Housewifery & Sewing Department

In the Housewifery, based on the girls attend to the sweeping & dusting of floors; dusting & neatness arrangement of furniture; making of beds; care of stoves; simple ventilation by windows; Cleaning & care of lamps; Care of Clothes, Clothing, bedding &c. As they have nothing of this in their native homes, it is a land idea pursued in their civilization.

In the Sewing department they are taught the usual cutting & making of clothes; the Cleaning, Mending & patching of garments; Knitting & darning; practical with the sewing machine &c. They are fond of & expert in sewing & knitting & it is a most practical education. Some special remarks of which girls particular proficiency made to school trustees &c &c.

3rd The Laundry

In addition to the usual work, washing & ironing of the Clothes, bedding &c of the pupils special instruction will be given to their manufacture of lye from wood ashes, of soft soap & Starch.

Repair of School room
at Juneau

11

The Boys

The boys in a general way are divided into two classes for work.

The smaller ones cut & carry in the firewood; keep the grounds cleaned up & do the chores generally.

The larger ones cut & saw the logs for firewood, draw the dung when fishing; & work in the carpenter shop.

Much of the work of the past year, of transporting stumps, grading & ditching lands; drafting logs & lumber; preserving old carving work for foundations & lumber for the buildings from the beach (There are no horses or oxen here) has been done

by the boys of the School. They also did much of the work of erecting the Main, central building of the Institution — a house two stories high 150 feet long & 60 feet wide. This was done under the supervision of the head or "boss" Carpenter, John Walker, himself a full blooded Indian attending at the Sitka Indian School.

Having roads or appliances for getting large rafts of the woods, the Carpenters of the Country to find a suitable tree or near the ocean where, when taken out, it will float into the water. These are lashed together & when the tide is in the light-draught floats to their destination.

The Coastal trade from Sitka having been cut off, the School boys are compelled to go from 5 to 12 miles away for their annual supply of firewood. This adds greatly to the fatigue & danger of the work. Two boats have been driven ashore & accidentally or rafts scattered by a storm but so far lives have been lost. Once the boys have gone [illegible] in canoes.

A skiff has been provided & the boys have packed 24 barrels of Chinook Salmon for the

tion of the school. As fish are one of the chief commercial commodities of the country & on which will furnish the nations with an ample & reliable means of support special attention will be given to it. The boys will be instructed in the various habits & commercial value of the various kinds of fish in these waters; improved methods of taking & preparing them for market; the making & mending of nets; the management & repair of boats; rope splicing & sail making, swimming, marine drill; together with the structure concerning the tides & the use of the compass.

Carpenter shop.

The creation of buildings for the institution during the past year has given a special impetus to hand work. The native races in this coast are noted for their skill in the manufacture of canoes, & carving in wood, stone & metals, so that the boys very readily & quickly become skillful in the use of tools. As an encouragement to the boys, the school has very properly been

given the contract of making the school furniture for all the Government schools in Moskos.

During the coming year some attention will be given to the manufacture of bamboo furniture. It is also hoped that a Coopershop may be opened to provide barrels & casks for the salting of fish.

Agricultural Department.

An injunction having been served on the officers of the school, through the Mission, still responsible men, preventing work on the school premises at the time the vegetable garden should have been planted, but little has been done this season. In previous seasons the school garden has been the most productive in the Mission. Since the dissolving of the injunction by the Court, considerable has been done however in removing stumps, regrading & detecting land. It remains to be seen if the Government would do a good deed by granting a special sum for the carrying on in connection with the School an ~~agricultural farm~~.

Experimental Farm

There is a wide diversity of time concerning the agricultural & horticultural capabilities of this region. and necessarily great ignorance. The early Russian settlers lived here for years, & the Aleut received instruction for breeding Reindeer. By continuing the efforts intelligently now presented here have been shown to be feasible what can or can not be raised to advantage.

The introduction & training of the Aleut & Russian people of the United States permits the hope for a Department that should make correct experiments extending over a term of years to ascertain the vegetables, grains, grasses, berries & minor fruits, apples & larger fruits, trees, flowers &c. best adapted to the climate; the best methods of cultivating, curing & gathering of the same; the plants & products; the development of the wild game birds; cattle, hog & poultry raising; and butter & cheese making.

If the Government will determine what can be done in this direction, both the settlers & the natives will utilize the information

gained. Such a course will tell both upon the health of the country & the comfort of the people.

Work & Shoe Shops.

No systematic training has yet been given in this important department, although considerable has been done in the way of experiment.

More ample provision will be given hereafter as the work develops.

Hospital Department.

As the work of the school becomes more systematized special instruction will be given both days in physiology, the laws of health, common sanitary regulations, simple remedies, treatment of accidents, particularly cuts & gun shot wounds; treatment of a person rescued from drowning; cooking for, waiting upon & nursing the sick.

Official Intercourse & the Causes.

The Matron reports upon this Department as a double page and carefully influenced by these the Matron Mrs. Whilst the Country was under second lieutenant Captain Clerk Maxwell, Capt. & Mrs. Clerk's care

used their influence in favor of the school, & the school room was crowded with pupils.

In the fall of 1869 the Normal School was superseded by the [illegible] of the Civil Government.

As the securing of the Civil Government was largely due to the friends of the school (see Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1872-3. Table. Page XXX and XXVI) they had a right to expect the friendly cooperation of the new Officials.

Further the colored race are [illegible] fifty-sixteenths of the population to be cared for, and have a claim upon the attention of the Officers.

Still further Congress had voted an appropriation for the education of these people and the most important service the Officers could render the Government & the Country was to throw their whole official influence in favor of the education of the colored race up to common citizenship.

Had they done this — had they followed the example of the [illegible] [illegible] that

had preceded them to make the natives feel that the officers really desired the regular attendance of the children at school and the native schools would have continued to make progress & produce results satisfactory to the Government.

But even strangely & unexpectedly to Governor Kinkead (the fact is he spent in Sitka of the year he was in office) U.S. Marshal Kellogg & U.S. Interpreter George Kostrimetinoff threw their influence strongly against the schools. And the native parents soon learned that the new officers did not care whether they sent their children to school or not.

The most open opposition however came from U.S. District Attorney Haskell.

Secretly pushed forward by others he sought to disturb the school in the occupancy of the land upon which are situated the school buildings and improvements.

Following the precedent made in the organization of the territory of Oregon & afterwards that of Washington, Congress in the organic act providing a civil gov-

Service for Alaska would be as follows:

"And provided also, That the land not exceeding 640 acres at any station now occupied as Missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said section, with the improvements thereon erected by or for such societies, shall be confirmed in the possession of the several religious societies to which said Missionary stations respectively belong until action by Congress."

Mr Hackett writing upon the new position of the Russian Greeks made them believe that the Government was giving to the Indians land that their children would some day need.

This resulted in two or three so called "Citizens' Meetings" mainly composed of Greeks, at which resolutions were adopted & sent to Washington protesting against the Industrial School being allowed the use of the land reserved by Congress for it. At these meetings the U.S. District Attorney was the chief speaker & in his incendiary harangues, assured them that the school had no right to the land where its buildings are, and that if any Russian trader any of the

land claimed by the school, all he had to do was to go & occupy it.

As a consequence one of the disciple Minister Charles went into the front yard of the school & started over the Orchard of a house, & commenced digging out the foundations. Several others were preparing to do the same thing.

This necessitated the immediate construction of a fence the front of the school grounds before the digging of the posts, Mr Haskell encouraged the Trustees to make a complaint that the school was obstructing a public highway, because the fence was not 30 feet from the centre of the road, and as a public highway, such which has no legal status as such.

The fence was the usual distance from the road, every other fence on it, & was built in uniformity with them.

Through misrepresentations to the Court an injunction was secured against all the officers & employees of the school forbidding the completion of the fence, the clearing out of underbrush & grading of the land

the setting out of shade trees, construction of levees & some heavy work upon the school buildings themselves. When the case was decided at the regular term of Court the injunction was dissolved.

Upon the acquisition of Alocha in 1867 a company of Yankee troops were stationed at Salitka. In procuring their fuel, they first cut the trees accessible to the beach. When these nearest the beach were gone, they indiscriminately cut those adjoining, all the time penetrating farther into the woods & farther from the beach. After the first 2 miles of ground at the beach, the land is swampy & in order to get out the fine timber the troops made a temporary corduroy road.

The farther they penetrated the forest for wood the longer the road grew, until when the troops were withdrawn in 1871, it was nearly half a mile long. The commencement of the beach & abruptly terminates in the woods.

All improvements, including a whole square in the land reserved by Congress for the school.

In order to enclose the school buildings & secure better discipline, the superintendent

of the school will need to pass across this former wood road. This he has a legal right to do. But he has refrained from doing so, and the school Committee have a better lot on the side of the school grounds, to lay the place of the former wood road through them.

The new road is better & more convenient to the Village than the old one, & when extended will make a straight street from the beach to the Cemetery. The Cemetery has no road to it, but is reached by a trail through a swamp from the wood road. Our other Community would cordially acquiesce in this change, better both for the school & the general public, but here, through the feeling created by Dist. Attorney Hackett, the Change is met with the threat of Mob violence.

The culmination of these difficulties occurred in March last.

Upon the 11th of that month the U.S. Mail steamer arrived bringing an Indian woman of questionable character, who claimed possession of one of the girls in

the school. The girl is an half breed about 14 years of age & an orphan. She is a good English scholar & quite attractive in her personal appearance. The woman claimed to be a relative (I believe a cousin) She had no papers of guardianship, or any proof to support her claim, nor was she the guardian of the girl born according to Indian customs.

The officers of the school very properly refused to let the child go. The woman then at the instigation & with the assistance of some evil disposed white men took out a writ of Habeas Corpus. A special term of Court was held at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The officers of the school were refused a hearing and the girl, who had cried all afternoon for fear that she would be taken away, was given into the custody of the woman.

Thus a girl in process of training by the Indian Government towards a higher & purer womanhood, was by a Land Court kidnapped back into barbarism & given over to a woman who took her down to Victoria in British Columbia

probably to be forced into a life of sin.

Last winter an Indian sorcerer & his wife brought their daughter about 12 years of age & placed her in the school for five years.

A short time afterwards having an opportunity of selling her to some visiting Indians, they came & asked to take her out of the school! This was refused by the Superintendent. They then offered to send her brother in her place. The Superintendent replied that he would take the boy if they wished, but would retain the girl. They then offered him $10 in money if he would let the girl go.

Failing to procure her, they hired two Indians to steal her. These men were concealed in the woods near by a week before they were discovered & captured. While these events were transpiring the first girl had been taken from the school on a writ of habeas corpus. Encouraged by this the same white man in the first case, assisted the sorcerer in securing a writ & the girl was produced in court! Upon this occasion the Judge

ruled (no personal malice is ascribed to him)

1st That the verbal contract of the Indian parents in placing their child in school was not binding.

2nd That as a white man can not make a contract with an Indian, a written contract would be illegal: and

3rd That if the Officers of the school attempted to restrain the children from running away or leaving whenever they wished, they knew be liable to fine & imprisonment.

These decisions may have been very good law, but they were certainly very destructive to the best interests of schools in Alaska, to the native population & to the community at large.

These decisions left the officers of the school powerless to maintain discipline.

If a child failed in his lessons, quarreled with his school mates, neglected his work or transgressed the rules of the school & any attempt was made to correct him, in a fit of anger or sulkiness he could leave

the School. The court had thrown the doors wide open & evil disposed men took special pains to inform the natives & encourage them to remove their children from the School.

To add to the difficulties of the situation, about that time one of the School girls died of pneumonia. She had careful nursing & every needed attention, even to the Medical attendance of the Surgeon on the U.S. Man of War, the "Pinta". After the burial some one started the story that the Matron ~~of the School~~ had poisoned the girl & caused her death.

Soon there was an excited mob at the School clamoring to take their children home, for fear the Matron would kill them also.

If the Civil officers had then used their influence with the Indians to quiet the excitement & keep the children in School, they would have succeeded & both parents & children would have been thankful after it was all over.

On the contrary the Marshall, the Interpreter & especially the U.S. District Attorney

hoped the matter would, so that through their influence & the superstitious fear of the Indians in a few days 4 children were taken out of school & remained back to the filth, superstition, characteristics & vice of their native condition.

Among those removed from the school was a girl of 17 years of age, who had been sold into prostitution by her own mother. In a dense fog she had escaped & found refuge in a wigwam near the school, but from which she was carried back to the institution.

Another sister of 12 years of age had been picked up on the beach at a Mission Station. She was without friends or money, almost without clothing & in a starving condition. Through rest & good treatment, she improved in her outward state. These & other children were taken into the school, fed, clothed & kindly cared for. Medical attendance was provided & the blind were restored to sight.

The sisters were making their process, when the mother came & they were taken in charge by the aunt. The elder one was given to the

prostitution, & the Aunt is living off the wages of the child's shame. The younger one after a little escapes from her relatives & returns to the School. When her aunt comes for her, she clings to one of the lady teachers & had to be taken away by force. Again she returns to the School & again was torn away.

She returned the third time. Upon learning so inhumanness & contrivance to force the poor child into a life that she was meeting such desperate efforts to escape, that the Officers of the School refused to let her relatives have her, preferring that if she must be taken away the responsibility should rest upon the Court.

Another girl of 14 when about to be sold into prostitution for the benefit of a distant relative, escaped from her grandmother who was guarding her & came to the School.

As a result of the decision of the Court, she too was reunited back to the care of her fourteen relatives & has been lost to a virtuous life.

Another a girl of about 17 was being

sold into prostitution by her step mother & aunt

The two women quarrelling over the division of the blood money came to settle the dispute before Mr A. J. Lewis Clerk of the Court. Mr Lewis whose influence is on the side of humanity & the Church, took the girl from her unnatural protectors & placed her in the school. She too has been sent back to her former abode of cruelty.

Some three years ago a little girl was accused of witchcraft. The tribe hounded her with a rope. A Statement Chief holding one end of the rope walked in advance dragging the child after him, while another Chief behind holding the other end of the rope.

These men were the admiration of the tribe for their bravery in holding behind them a young starved girl of ten. She was rescued by Prof Cunliffe, who was in charge of the School & given a home.

During the troubles, she was returned to the tribe & many years he terrified to death as a witch.

Another was the slave of a prom-

incent Chief. After his death his two widows treated her so cruelly that she ran away & was found hid behind the Church. She was taken into the School, & furnished protection & a home. A man that married one of the widows claimed her as his property & tried to get possession of her, but in vain. But now that the School is powerless to protect the orphan, the escaped slave & the helpless child, she has gone out from under its care & her future remains to be seen.

Another to prevent being married to her stepfather & living with her own mother ran away & came to the School. For a long time she did not dare visit her mother, & when at length she ventured to visit home, they locked her up in a room to keep her. After some days she again escaped & returned to the School. Now under the hostile influences that surround the School, she has been led away & is living a life of sin in a neighboring Cabin.

And there also among the boys. One had been sold as a slave twice before he was brought to the school.

Another had been shot as a slave & a bullet still stuck through his shoulder

Another had been tied up as a witch & kept four days without food, when he was rescued.

Another whom twice was about to be killed by his parents, to save the trouble of taking care of him. A neighboring woman took pity on the babe & rescued him to her own house. When the school commenced he was placed in it.

Many others had come under the protection of the school through trials & dangers

They were making good progress in books & industrial pursuits, & advancing in the ways of civilization. The older ones were looking forward to the creation of American homes for themselves, when the freed came & the work was greatly

set back.

Thus an Institution established at considerable expense, supported in part by an annual appropriation of Congress & equipped for a good work is crippled, & the purpose of the Government to civilize & educate the Natives is hindered by the ~~influence~~ opposition of the Officials previously named.

For seven years carefully men & women, reared from childhood in the parent of the new land, have labored to overcome the prejudices of the Natives & secure their children, that by means of industrial education, the rising generation may be lifted out of the degradation of their fathers into that of intelligent citizenship.

Need I say to Sec'y Teller or United States Officials & others in the North to take the children out of our Industrial Schools through the influence the most of such legislation by Congress, that schools supported in whole or in part by the Government

shall be protected from the malice of evil disposed white men on the one hand, & the whims of degraded ignorant parents on the other. There is a great & growing work to be done by this Institution ~~[illegible]~~ but in order to secure the best results it is necessary to have some law by which the Children can be legally held for a sufficient number of years to form ~~habits~~ civilized habits of thought, work & life.

Trusting that your office will prepare & present to Congress the needed legislation

I remain with great respect

Yours truly

Thomas Jackson

U.S. Superintendent of Education in Alaska

To the

Indian Commissioner

Washington D.C.

Mr. Lee Kefinsky Aug 19

Sir

I enclose you a temporary Commission under which you can work until you receive your regular Commission from Washington.

I know it is the plan of the Department at Washington to send a teacher for Kadiak from the east; but as he can not now reach Kadiak, you will be undisturbed at least until Spring.

If you find upon arriving at Kadiak, that a teacher has been sent in from San Francisco, then your Commission will be good for a

a school at Ulupa or Pallikoffsky. But if the Government has such no teacher to Kodiak, then you will secure some vacant house to open a school there.

A school month will consist of 22 days of service.

A school week of five days.

A school day from 9 to 12 o'clock A.M. and from 1 to 4 o'clock P.M. with an intermission of 10 minutes both forenoon & afternoon.

You will keep an accurate account of daily attendance in the Record Book furnished you at Sitka

You will also enter upon the Annual Register, (the Record Book) the name of each new pupil & as far as

applicable filling up the several Columns
At the close of each month you will
make out a report in duplicate (see
Form 8 of Time Book) in which you will
give the number of days, during which the
School has been held in the month, total
attendance of different persons, total atten-
dance of boys - total attendance of girls
total attendance of each Nationality
(Creole, Aborigine, Indian, American)
& average attendance. You will
make out these reports monthly, then
retain them, until you have an op-
portunity of sending them to the
Care of Bureau of Education. Making

School room. If the pupils purchase books, slates, pencils &c at the Store for themselves, you will have them so marked that they can be distinguished from the Government property.

In the Bank vouchers furnished you, place in writing on the line commencing "Appropriation for ----"

Only put in name on 3rd line following "To (Insert name here) ... Dr" and sign the same name on the last line at bottom of page in a line with the words "In Duplicate." Then in the body of the bill, of course you will mention "For teaching &c &c" or for

"Mr Sec of Col Ind" or whatever the Charge may be. Make no writing whatever on the reverse side.

[illegible] Prof Kelly of [illegible] such [illegible] you can furnish [illegible]

During the winter please study up the people & country & send me a full account in the spring of the people their habits & customs & industries. Also [illegible] an account of schools kept in the past by the Creek Chiefs & others [illegible] please from the people.

[illegible] pains to gather from the people everything you can concerning the past history of schools & efforts in that region.

If you do write this winter the Department shall wish to send

Another teacher to Kodiak next season. Doubtless another place will be provided for you

I now expect to visit the Westward next season

Hoping you may have a pleasant school I remain

Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

U S Gent Agt of Education in Alaska

Solomon Kipinsky Esq

Mr Sal Rispinsky August 1st 1886

Sir

You are hereby appointed teacher of the public school at Kadiak, Alaska at a salary of one hundred ($100) dollars per month for the time you are actually in service.

This appointment is subject to the approval of Hon John Eaton, U.S. Commissioner of Education, Washington D.C.

It is also made with the understanding that the Department can terminate the arrangement at its own pleasure

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Gen'l Agt

Sitka Alaska
August 25th 1885

Sir

I hereby accept your appointment of the 19th as teacher at Kadiak together with the conditions contained in the same & also in your letter of instructions of the same date

Truly yours

J. P. Kirk Jr.

To
Sheldon Jackson Esq
U S Genl Agt of Education in Alaska

August 22nd 5

Miss Marion B. Murphy
U.S. Teacher for Juneau Alaska

Madam

The inclosed papers should have reached you last steamer I had them in my satchel was on board the Mail steamer to visit the school at Juneau, when I was arrested just as the steamer was ready to start & illegally thrown into jail, where I was kept until the steamer was beyond reach, then I was taken before the Judge & set free. But their purpose was accomplished & I am detained here until next steamer.

This action has prevented the regular commencement of the fall term in 4 Government Schools. And now the last expiring kick of the U.S. Judge McAllister & U.S. Dist Attorney Hackett who have been removed from Office.

I am sorry that your salary will be delayed another month but Judge McAllister & Dist Attorney Hackett are responsible.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Until further instructions, please address me officially "Care of U.S. Bureau of Education. Washington D.C.

August 20th 85

Miss L. McAroy

U. S. Teacher at Ft Wrangell

Madam

I shipped 20 double school desks & one blackboard to you by the last steamer.

The inclosed letter of instructions was in my satchel & was on the mail steamer to visit you & the school.

But as the steamer was to leave the wharf, I was arrested & illegally thrown into jail, where I was kept until the steamer was beyond reach, then I was taken before the Judge & set free but the purpose was accomplished. I am kept here until next steamer

Unless Mr Beardy's Schooner, shall go below sooner. Please address me until further directions on all school matters "Care of U.S. Bureau of Education. Washington. D.C."

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

I send you a bundle of things. Enclosing some for Miss Gower, which you will please forward to her by the Mail Carrier.

Aug 22nd 5

Miss Sarah M. Dickinson
U.S. Teacher at Haines A

Madam

Your communication received by the last mail.

I can not offer you any more per month than I have already done. If you will teach for that, you can commence school. If you are unwilling to teach for that, just say so, and I will withdraw your commission. I can not pay you more until you have tried it & I see how well you succeed.

You are not asked or expected to

do the work of Miss Willard & Miss Matthews. but simply keep a day school according to my letter of instructions dated August 4th 1885. & board with your Mother.

I enclose two blanks for your signature for your pay. The bills will be made out in Washington. All you have to do, is to sign your name on the last line of each of the enclosed vouchers. Then mail to me —

Until further notice, please address me "care of U.S. Bureau of Education Washington D.C."

I hope you will conclude to try the school for the winter as I think it greatly for your own good so to do

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

August 22d 5

Miss Clara Gould
U. S. Teacher at Jackson Alaska

Madam

The inclosed papers should have reached you by the last Mail.

I had them in my satchel & was on the Mail Steamer en route to Fort Wrangell. Just as the Steamer was ready to start I was arrested & illegally thrown into jail, where I was kept until the Steamer was out of reach, then I was taken before the judge & set free.

But their purpose was accomplished & I am detained here until the next Steamer. It was the last expiring

tion of Judge McAlister & U.S. Dist Attorney, who have both been assured by the President.

This illegal detention will probably delay the commencement of the Government Schools one month.

I hope you will commence on time without waiting for the inclosed letter of instructions

Until further notice, please address me "Care of Bureau of Education. Washington D.C."

I have sent you some charts pictures & books via Ft Mangel

Very truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Aug 22nd 85

Dr John N. McFarland.
U.S. Teacher at Boyd Alaska

Dear Sir

The Unclaimed papers should have reached you last steamer. I had them & other packages for the School with me on the steamer to leave for you at Juneau. But as the steamer was ready to start, I was arrested & illegally thrown into jail, where I was kept until the steamer was out of my reach, then I was taken before the Judge & set free. But their purpose was accomplished & I am detained here another month

It was the last expiring kick of Judge McAlister & U.S. Dist Attorney Hackett who have both been removed from office by the President.

This illegal detention will probably delay the commencement of the Government Schools for a month.

I hope yours was commenced in time without waiting for the enclosed letter of instructions.

Until further notice, please address me "Care of U.S. Bureau of Education. Washington. D.C."

I have sent a package of Charts &c to you, care of ~~Bureau~~ North West Trading Co. Juneau Alaska

If any of your people wish to visit Sitka & will bring a large canoe

with them & carry back to you 30 double school desks (knocked down & packed in bundles) I will pay them $30 freight for the load. If you arrange with any of them, send a letter introducing them to Mr Thomas Heaton, Carpenter of the Indian Training School, Sitka.

I presume by the 1st of October Mr Willard will have a steam launch at Sitka & if you can not hire an Indian, perhaps Mr Willard will bring them up with the launch

Truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

There will be a presbytery & Educational Meeting at Wrangell this fall.

August 24th 5

I hereby agree to pay Mr D. A. Lockoloff the sum of seventy five (75$) dollars for the transportation of Mr Sol Rifinisky together with 25 school desks, two recitation seats, two feet Lumber, 2 blackboard, also books, slates &c. &c. from Sitka to Kodiak Alaska

Sheldon Jackson

Jas Rifinisky
Witness

August 24th 1

For and in consideration of the sum of Seventy five (75.00) dollars paid me by Sheldon Jackson, Genl Agt of Education in Alaska, I hereby agree to transport Mr Sol Cipinsky, Govt teacher to Kodiac Also 25 school desks, 2 recitation seats & black board, 100 feet lumber, books, slate, charts &c &c and deliver in good condition at Kodiac Alaska,

D. A. Sokoloff

Witness

August 24th 5

To the Agents of
Alaska Commercial Co
at Kodiac & vicinity.

Sirs

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr Sol Kefinicky, who has been appointed Government teacher at Kodiac

Both the Govt. Government & the Alaska Commercial Co will appreciate any assistance that you can render him & the school. I had hoped to have visited you myself this season, but have been prevented I therefore enclose you a copy of a letter received last mail from San Francisco. Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson
Govt. Teacher & Agt. of Education in Alaska

Copy

San Francisco July 22nd 1885

To the Agents of the Alaska Commercial Co
at Sitka Kilkhofsky & Cunalaska

Gentlemen

Herewith I take pleasure in introducing to you Sheldon Jackson Esq General Agent of Education for the Territory of Alaska, whose object in visiting your Agencies is for the purpose of establishing Schools in accordance with instructions from the Department of the Interior at Washington D.C.

The Company desires you to render to Mr Jackson whatever assistance you can to accomplish the object in view & trusts that your efforts in that direction will lead to the establishment of an Educational System throughout the Territory

Lewis Leavitt
Pres.t

August 24 57

Dear Bro Lewis

Your letter of June 25th is received and I enclose you $20 in Maine account. When I get to Portland I will inquire concerning your note & Filler & if I have any money will make a deposit to your credit in Maine account —

I was in the steamer last week but as you will learn by the letter to Miss Clara, was detained here. I now expect to leave to-night or to-morrow by Brady's Chimer I hope the Board have sent you the $1200 promised for a building. As my share in securing the $1200 is already ignored in Oregon I enclose you copy of a letter which your wife sent in

hard road. If I had been allowed to have done it, you would have had the necessary buildings long ago. but I have been hampered & thwarted & prevented by the Board, which action of Board was partly due to Causes set in operation by Mr Young & Dr Lindsley.

Mr Young died for Japan & that they would attend your mission, but they did all the Same.

The steamer did not go to Chicago last time so that Mr Pillard was left also, & now neither he or I can attend Presbytery this fall, & I presume there will be no meeting. The greatest miss Mrs Gosnell & the Children in recovering. Mrs Healey & daughter arrived by last steamer.

Kind regards to the family -

Your Bro in Christ

Sheldon Jackson

August 17th

Received from Sheldon Jackson Gen.l Agt of Education in Alaska seventy five ($75.00) in full for freight on the Ko Kachook supplies from Sitka to Kodiak taken by Mr D. A. Sokloff

Wm H. Kelly

August 24th 5-

Received from Mr Sheldon Jackson the sum of fifty ($50) dollars advance on salary to be paid me as U.S. teacher at Kodiac. Alaska

[illegible]

August 24th 5

Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner of Education
Washington D.C.

Sir

Dr Jackson has requested me to go to Kodiac and open a school for the Government. As I am out of funds & can receive no salary from the Government before next Spring, he has advanced me fifty ($50) dollars, which you will please repay him & deduct from the first money due me from your Department

Truly Yours
J. W. Riggins

(Copy)

Another Outrage Perpetrated by the Retiring Civil Government of Alaska -

Sitka Alaska Aug 26th 1885

The Rev Sheldon Jackson who is the Government Agent for the public Schools of the District of Alaska when about to leave Sitka on the Monthly Steamer in order to open the schools at Juneau & Wrangle, was at the very moment of the steamers departure arrested at the instance of District Attorney Haskett, who the whole of his time here has been trying to break up the Mission school now under the Government Control

The Alleged reason for this Arrest was to increase the bonds under which the Dr is held to appear before the Court in October to refute allegations of this Haskett The action may or may not have been well taken, but the warrant was issued early in the forenoon calling for the immediate bringing of Dr J. before the Judge It was placed in the Deputy Marshal's hands between the hours of ten & eleven, but he acting preternaturally under instructions withheld it until ~~after 12~~ nearly 3 o'clock

P.M., waiting until the very moment the steamer was to leave, thus preventing absolutely the Dr's departure (We have only one steamer a month) and delaying the opening of the public schools for at least a month.

The Dr was hustled ashore in the presence of over a hundred bystanders, like a common thief instead of taking him to the judge, this zealous officer (Sullivan by name) thrust him into a cell in the jail, refusing him even a boy to sit upon, & locks him in.

Is what pass has our Government come when the humblest citizen is no longer safe, nearly less a worthy & effective officer. By what right was Dr Jackson locked up in jail upon a warrant & being kept at once before the judge? Who caused the culpable delay from 9 A.M. to nearly 3 P.M.? Why does not this efficient judge find out why his peremptory orders are neglected & punish the culprit? or at least why when in Chambers does he not protect gentlemen from vile vituperation & preserve the decencies of the Court-room — language

which elsewhere would have caused instant arrest.
Under this reign of terror no one is safe, the ordinary safeguards are thrown down & the officials themselves become the criminals.

This same District Attorney tried only a few months ago to incite the mob of Indians & Russians to siege on Jackson & tar & feather him. This was done openly & only failed because Haskett was dragged off by other officials, who however never reported his doings. It is a good thing that new officials are coming, but it would be better if they were here now, for no one knows to what lengths this Haskett may go. One may ask with wonder why such things should be. Is it because we are so far away? Presumably it is. But right, decency, justice should brand the crimes of these men & the country should know what kind of men they are.

Lieut. T. Dix Bolles U.S.N.
S.S. Pinta

August 29th.

Mr Downing
Purser of H. C. S. Co

Dear Sir

Yesterday when my baggage was put ashore from State room 12 Steamer Chesapeake, a valuable pair of field glasses, an umbrella & a pattie pamphlet of British Columbia concerning the Nahcatta Bottles were left in the room. Please leave them sealed up & given to Prof Kelly of the Christian School.

Yours truly
Sheldon Jackson
A. S. Cal Agt

August 26th 1.

Hon John Eaton

U. S. Commissioner of Education

Dear Sir

On the 19th of August I went on board the Monitor Mail Steamer with School desks & furniture for the Government School at Mangalt & with Charts, Maps, &c for the Schools at Hanah, Keoiwa, Jaluan, Mangalt & Jackson; also with the papers & instructions necessary to set them in operation early in September. I was also expecting to visit Killisnoo to see what arrangements could be made for a school there. Such as the game plant was to be drawn in & the Commissioner leave, I

was arrested by Deputy Marshals Sullivan & with unnecessary violence hustled off the steamer. Capt Carroll of the Mail Steamer, who was evidently in the conspiracy had my baggage & school furniture taken out of my state room & ready to put on shore, which was done in two minutes after I was arrested. After the arrest I was locked up in a cell, and denied even the empty box to sit upon. After the steamer was out of reach, I was taken before the Judge, arrangements made for securing my bonds & I was set free.

I have no conspiracy of the Judge, District Attorney, Capt Carroll & perhaps

others to annoy me. As we have only one mail steamer a month, they accomplished their purpose in detaining me at Sitka

As I have written you before, last Spring the District Attorney by means of a packed jury secured 4 indictments against me for building fences & making other improvements on the Government land for the Indian training school it is true, but land which has been set apart for the School by Congress. The 4 indictments were for different stages of one & the same offence. And the question has often been kindly asked why a separate indictment had not been secured for each

separate post in the fence. If the alleged acts had really been committed the penalty is from $20 to $500. The bail was placed at the extreme limit $500 for each case, accepted by the judge, & the trial set for the November term. Seeing no other way of annoying me the District Attorney & the judge got their heads together & concluded to issue a warrant for my arrest requiring me to appear before the Court & increase the amount of my bonds. This could have been done in ten minutes & I have been allowed to go about my official duties. But their zeal was that of malice & not to obtain the interests of the public.

Although it was well known that I intended leaving on the steamer, the warrant was not issued until 9 o'clock A.M., on the day the steamer sailed. Even then the serving of it, was held back until 3 P.M., the hour the steamer sailed.

The warrant required me to be taken before the Judge "forthwith", instead of which I was locked up in a cell.

The feeling of indignation over this last official outrage is very great. Russians, Natives & Americans alike condemn it in unmeasured terms.

This act of the Judge & District Attorney has delay the Commencement

of the fall term of the Schools from September to October, & the more distant one to November.

It might be well to report this official interference with the work of your Department to the President.

The last steamer brought the welcome news, that President Cleveland has removed all the officials in this Territory, who have set themselves against the school work, & retained Mr Lewis, Clerk of the Court & ex officio Secretary of the Territory & Hon John C. Brand, Commissioner & Probate Judge. Who have been the great friends of the

School work. This discrimination will have a salutary effect in the future.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. Ind. Agt

August 27th 5

Mr Slater

Commissioner. Juneau, Alaska

Dear Sir

Judge McAlister & Dist Attorney Corkett, who have been removed by the President for their opposition to School & Mission work, are trying to see how much Malice they can crowd into the few weeks that remain before their successors reach here. Just as the last steamer was leaving the wharf, I was arrested (ostensibly to have my bonds increased on the indictment case) & locked up in a cell until the steamer was out of reach, when I was taken before the justice & fined [illegible]

detained by the act for a month until another steamer. As I was off on official business, it may yet prove a serious joke to some of them.

Shortly after Mr Brady's cattle, entered a garden (the gate had been left open) & eat some growing cabbage. There was not a single well formed head, & the crop was a failure. The damage was not $50 cts. Mr Brady told the owner to have the damage appraised the usual settle.

The Russian got Jay Moulter Interior U.S. at Wrangel to accompany Brady to appraise value — Moulter presented a bill of $37.75 Brady asked him if he thought that was a fair valuation. He replied he did. Brady was so indignant that he said "You lie & you know you lie" With that Moulter

flew at him & they Clinched. & were separated
Webster then got out a warrant for Brady's
Arrest for Assault & Battery & Judge McAllister to Annoy Brady & increase his
Costs & Expenses proposes to make him go
to Juneau for trial. I believe Brady
has written you to come over here & hold
Court. which I hope you will do -
He will pay your expenses - You can
come over & return by the same steamer.
It will be a happy day for this Territory
When the people are free from the Misrule
of a brainless dude Judge & a drunken
rowdy for a District Attorney.
If you can send me any points

Concerning Capt Carroll bringing in liquors, gilt powder or otherwise secretly breaking the laws, please make them to me. & I will use them judiciously with the Treasury Dept Washington.

Kind regards to Mrs Slater & the Children –

Truly Yours
Sherman Jackson
Int. Revl Agt

August 27th 5-

Prof Wm A. Kelly
Dear Sir.

If Prof Davis returns to Sitka and relieves you of the Care of the Indian Training School, you will please proceed to Juneau and take charge of the Government School at that place.

A week consists of five school days, legal holidays excepted.

The daily hours of instruction are from 9 O'clock A.M. to 12 M and from 1 to 4 P.M. with 15 minutes intermission each morning & Afternoon

You will keep an accurate account of daily attendance in the "Record Book"

which Miss Murphy the present teacher will turn over to you

You will also enter upon the Annual Register (See Record Book) the name of each new pupil that enters school & fill up as far as possible the several columns. In the Column "Occupation" change the word to "Nationality" Write in that Column American, Russian, Native, Creole, Amer & Ind. Amer & Creole &c as the case may be

At the close of each month you will Mail me a report in duplicate (See Form 3 of Record Book) in which among other things you will give the number of days of school (if any half-day sessions indicate them) Total attendance, average attendance Largest attendance - Smallest attendance No of Boys - girls - adults - Indians - Creoles

Americans 7a

Upon taking possession of the School you will with Miss Murphy take an inventory of all desks, Charts, Slates, Maps books, pencils, Crayons & all School property. You will make out lists in triplicate. One to be sent me, one for yourself & one for Miss Murphy, as her receipt for property delivered. At this date the School is furnished with ten benches & 20 desks You will take what desks & blackboards you need with you from Sitka

As soon as you ascertain what further School supplies you will need, write me & I will supply them for you.

You will be held responsible for the proper care of all school property & account for the same at the end of each term.

Pupils are not to be allowed to take slates, books, pencils &c out of the school room

It might be well to mark the Gov^t books, slates &c, so that they can be distinguished from slates & books purchased at the Store by pupils for themselves.

You are authorized to allow a reasonable compensation to a pupil who will attend to the care of the room, fire, & lights.

The janitor's bill, together with cost of fuel & coal oil can be included in your quarterly bill to the department.

Hoping you may have a pleasant School, I remain yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson
Genl Ag^t

Miss Marion B. Murphy

In accordance with my letter of August 8th 1885 to you. You will now please turn over the Government School at Juneau & all the property belonging to it, to Prof Wm A. Kelly, who will take charge of the same

Please make out with him an inventory of all the property & let him give you a receipt for the same. "Received from Miss Marion B Murphy this day of A.D. the following property – to wit."

Such receipt will be your voucher to the Government for the supplies

which have been furnished you -

If a slate has been broken, or the covers off of a book, save the pieces to show them when the property is inspected or turned over.

Having turned over the school to Prof Kelley, you will send me care of Bureau of Education Washington D.C your report & bill for services rendered

Wishing you every success in life

I remain yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

Genl Agt

August 28th 8

Sir

The August mail steamer brought me but one communication from your office - that of July 30th enclosing vouchers in triplicate for my pay

As no teacher came for Kodiac, & having an opportunity of securing one for the winter, I have employed Mr Salomon Rifinsky. Mr Rifinsky is an educated Polish Jew, an ex Colonel of a regiment in Oregon. He is recommended by all the Officers of the State Govt of Oregon & by Prof Gregg Now City Supt of Salem (Or) Public Schools, & formerly State Supt

As all the people at Kodiac speak the

Russian language. Which is Mr Ripinsky's Mother tongue. I consider ourselves fortunate in securing him. His pay is $100 per month. I have chartered a small sailing boat of 8 or 10 tons for $75. to carry him, the clerks & school supplies from Sitka to Kodiac. He will sail early next week. As there is no time to send to Portland for supplies, I have taken a few things from the Sitka school, which can be replaced. It is understood that whenever you wish to send another teacher to Kodiac, Mr Ripinsky will give way

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agt

To
Hon John Eaton
U.S. Commissioner of Education.

To

August 20th 85

President Cleveland

Sir & Dear Sir

I must thank you for the removal of Gov Tiffany Judge McAlister, Marshall Hilliyer & U.S. District Attorney Hackett.

I have lived in frontier Territories for 26 years past, and I have never, not even in Arizona, which had some hard cases, seen a more worthless set of public officials than the above.

I would also thank you for the retention of Messrs Brady & Lewis, who have soberly & honestly tried to do their duty.

The removal of the Judge & District

Attorney came down to see -

On the 19th inst I went on board the Mackinaw Mail Steamer with school desks & furniture for the Government school at Mangelle & with Charts, Maps & Company papers to set in operation early in Sept the Gov't schools at Hancock, Mangelle, Marquette & Jackson. Just as the gang plank was to be drawn in & the steamer leave, I was arrested, with unnecessary suddenness hustled from the steamer & locked up in a cell & denied even an empty box to sit upon. After the steamer was out of reach, I was taken before the judge, arrangements made for increase of bail, &

was left at liberty. As we have only one Steamer a month, their purpose was accomplished in detaining me here a Month until the next Steamer.

Last Spring the Dist. Attorney in collusion with the Judge, secured a packed Grand Jury, & then procured 4 indictments against me as Supt. of the Indian School for building fences & making other improvements for the School on Government land it is true, but land which had been set apart for the School by special legislation of Congress.

The I was placed under $500 bonds for each indictment to appear at November term of Court. The arrest was ostensibly

to increase the funds & Cases have been arranged in 10 minutes.

They waited until 9 o'clock in the day the steamer was to leave before the warrant was issued by the Judge. Although they knew for a month before that I intended taking this steamer on official business.

After the warrant was issued at 9 o'clock, although I repeatedly met the marshals, it it was withheld until 3 P.M. & was only served as the steamer was about to swing loose from the wharf. This detention delays the opening of the fall terms of the Government schools a month & in some cases two months.

5

When your new appointments shall have assumed the reins of Government, law abiding citizens will breathe freer.

Thanking you for the note of your private Secretary

I remain yours with great respect

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Genl Agt

Not Sent-

August 28th 5-

Hon Mr Swineford
Governor of Alaska

Dear Sir

The law makes it incumbent for you next season to visit the Seal Islands. The best interests of the Territory require that you should make an extended tour of inspection of the villages & settlements accessible to the Coast

It is also the purpose of the Bureau of Education to send me upon a similar trip.

As I expect to spend the winter in Washington, I write at this early date that you may have the question of plans before your mind, and when you have

matured them, if you will write me your wishes, I will try & arrange for them. Also any additional legislation or appropriations by Congress that you may wish, please let me know; Also the Congressman, that has them in charge & I will be glad to cooperate with him.

Of course you realize the necessity of commencing months in advance to secure anything from Washington for Alaska.

I regret very much that I could not have had a personal interview with you before leaving.

You will hear much personal abuse of me. As an honorable, high minded

Officer, I simply ask you to examine into Affairs for yourself & take no man's "say so."

When you come to examine into the doings of the Officials just removed, I think you will agree with the more respectable portion of the Community that they were a hard set.

As I am a stranger to you, I would call your attention to the "Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1882-3". Government Printing Office 1884. Pages XLV + XLVI &c.

There is a copy in the Office of Mr Lewis Ex Officio Secretary of the Territory

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen. Agt.

Not Sent

August 28th 5

Hon M. D. Ball
U. S. Dist Attorney for Alaska

Dear Sir

Permit me to extend to you my Congratulations. You have secured from a Democratic administration the justice which was denied you by a Republican.

If you do not come up on the next steamer I hope to meet you somewhere on the road.

I am sorry to say that you will find your Office in bad shape as your predecessor is a drunken, obscene rowdy, with no legal training & but little knowledge of the law.

You will also find that he has used his official position to vent his private malice

against me & the Missions. At the May term of the Court he secured 4 indictments against me for building fences & making other improvements on the land reserved by Congress in the organic act for the use of the School. I hope that as soon as you get settled in your office, you will look these indictments up, see how unjust & malicious they are & have them dismissed. And when they are dismissed by the Court, as an act of justice to me, I hope you will offer a resolution stating that the cases are malicious & that as one that has done great service to Alaska I am deserving of the thanks of the Citizens.

You will find the records burdened with cases placing me in a false position & it is but right that a resolution

or statement should also be upon the record of the Court setting me right.

It is an act of common justice & decency. Maj. Barr & his friends are very much put out at your appointment. They are consoling themselves & boasting that you can not be confirmed. Who has that matter in charge? I can help him to some Republican votes. I hope to be in Washington when Congress meets & can be of service to all the officials, who have not been confirmed. Please say that to them. Also if any special legislation or appropriations are needed write me, stating what is wanted &

What Congressman has them in charge.

I believe when you were Collector here that you and Brady were not the best of friends. I hope you will let the past go and make up with him. You will find him a valuable friend. He has great influence with some of President Cleveland's intimate friends. The Presidential Removals turned on their position towards the Schools Mission — Those who have directly or indirectly opposed & been unfriendly to the Mission were removed & Lewis & Brady who stood by the Schools were retained. & their friendliness to the Schools was the reason of their retention.

Address me "Care of Bureau of Education Washington D.C."

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Genl Agt.

August 28th 85

To the
Hon A. H. Garland
Attorney General of the United States

Hon & Dear Sir

The law abiding citizens of this Region hail with joy the removal of Judge McAllister, Marshall Hillyer & U.S. Dist Attorney Haskett. Before settling their accounts I hope you will have them faithfully & carefully investigated, for the public sentiment here is that the Government funds have been badly misappropriated & unnecessarily squandered

Very truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

Sitka Alaska, Aug 28, 1885

Mr Sol Ripinsky
Teacher at Kadiak

Dear Sir

Since writing your letter of instructions dated the 19th I have been impressed with the fact that you will be in a community where the English language is not used or understood. You will bear in mind that the primary object of the Government in Establishing the School is to make English speaking American Citizens of the rising generation of Aleutes.

You will therefore teach in English & give special attention to teaching the English language - It is to be an out & out English School.

Also each Month write out your Monthly report & Monthly Statement of Matters that you think will be of interest, & then lay it by until you have an opportunity of Mailing it. Do not wait until spring to write up all at once. As you will have plenty of time, it will be appreciated if you write something every night. Ask Mr Kelly to procure you a good sized blank book & then keep a daily record of Current events feast days, Ceremonies, incidents &c as they come under your observation. Then next Spring send to San Francisco & have it sent to the Care of Bureau of Education by express. Or you can retain the book until I come over & visit you next Summer -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Ed. Agt.

Sept 21st

Hon Lieut Governor

[illegible] order of the Hd. Govt Council of

Calcutta

Sir

We give the most pleasure & satisfaction in the questions & resolutions contained in Captain Elliot's letter to Mr Prinsep

Your Obedt

Servants

[illegible]

Memorandum

of

Exploring Lines for the Pacific Railroad

The Expeditions which have been organized, belong to three classes, namely the general reconnoissance, the Pacific Railroad Exploration, Commencing at the Mississippi River, and to Puget Sound; Western Office Lines, leading to Sections of the Northern Pacific, Western and Northern of Minnesota & Columbia Straits, and along the Lower Course of Lewis & Clark's River to Upper Columbia; Western Exploration in the Interior, commencing at Portland Oregon; Utah, along the Emigrant Road to the point of Connection with Pacific Road.

2nd The Sitkan District shall be comprised within a line drawn from where the International boundary line crosses the Stickeen River westward to Prince Frederick Sound; thence along the sound to Chatham Strait; thence northward through Chatham Strait to the mouth of Lynch Canal; thence due west across Chichagoff Island to the Pacific Ocean; thence along the shore in a northwestwardly direction to Cape Edgecumbe; thence southwardly and southeastwardly along the International boundary line to the point of commencement on the Stickeen River.

3rd The Sitkan District shall comprise all the land east of Chatham Strait and north of the Sitkan District boundary line across Chichagoff Island.

4th The Cordova District shall

Comparative table of attendance and of sch. [illegible]
[illegible].

The appointment, population of the several districts is as follows.

Wrangell District

White 75. Thlingets [illegible] 1500
Cydonians [illegible] 700. Total [illegible]

Tongass District

White [illegible]. Thlingets [illegible] 2500 Total [illegible]

Sitka District

White 75. Creoles 200. Thlingets 300
Total 1075.

Kenaitcha District.

White 15. Creoles [illegible]. Aleuts [illegible]
Aleuts [illegible] 1000. Indians [illegible]
Total [illegible]

Juneau Sept 11th 188[illegible]

Dear Bro McFarland

Yours of July 31st is just received. And I will attend to the epistle. That is when I get to [illegible] a [illegible]. I would have [illegible] but having [illegible] be away during the [illegible] I [illegible]

[illegible]

2nd [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ago. I [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Brother Phelps has gone to [illegible]

after them, I was told by the Surveyor
Alexander and Smith, little, through a company
of the Judge & District Attorney out of
his market & was unable to influence anything
after the election left, where I was informed
that Bert Jones & Joel Atkinson were County
& Probate Judge elected, which I am sorry
for, but cannot help it. The proceedings of Judge
Pickens have been quite in the Federal
Court & I will write you next time after he
decides the Alexander land.

Tell Mr Tilford & Hendley we have
no Concern whatever for Clemmer to
be elected when they will see the
Lies that Robinson will tell
the Chicago people about for the benefit
of Brooks that has removed over
there with Hendley & Hendley, who
are personally & the Democrats so
that we expect better times to come
Hopefully we to do you. I remain
Yours truly Wm. M. Tilford

Address for now
Box 1 Post Office Greenville
Ala.

Bureau of Education to
Eugene S. Willard Dr

5

Sept 1st For furnishing the Government school at Kaiwiu with (12) twelve cords of wood $36.00
and (2) two cases of coal oil $10.00

Sept 28th Freight on 20 double desks recitation seats, & other school furniture for school at Boyd by canoe about 150 miles $30.00
Total 76.00

Bureau of Education to
Pacific Coast Steam Ship Co Dr

5

Sept 1 Freight from Portland to Sitka per S.S. Umcom on

1 Desk & 1 Chair	10 pd	10.00
1 Stove	12 ft	7.20
1 Zinc & 3 Elbows		1.35
1 Package rails		.45
Portland Wharfage		1.00
Sitka "		3.30
		$31.30

Sept 23rd 5.

Miss Lyda McAvoy
Teacher at Mangell

Madam

Yours of Sept 12th is before me. In reply to your questions I would say

1st The Government will supply you with books, Charts &c

2nd I have not ordered a large bell but will refer it to Washington. In the mean time, you can probably secure the use of the Church bell.

3rd You are expected to supply all pupils, who are unsupplied, with books slate, pencils &c in the school room but no book, slate, pencil &c belonging

to the Government is to be taken out of the School room. If pupils wish to have school books at home in the Evening they must purchase them at the stores.

4th You can prohibit the use of the School room for Councils or other meetings You are held responsible for the proper care of the desks, & other School property and should keep the School room locked up except during School hours.

5th If punishment fails to govern a child, you can suspend them from School for a definite period. If that fails, then you can expel them altogether.

I send some pictures, Charts &c by last Steamer, both for you & Miss Cowell Look at the pictures as you may wish you are at liberty to use in your private room

2

Whenever I can get to Portland, I will see that your school is well equipped for work.

I expect to be in Wrangell next month in attendance upon Court; when we will be able to confer together more fully concerning school matters.

Very truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

July 21st 85

Pacific Coast Steamship Co to
Sheldon Jackson U.S. Genl
Agt of Education in Alaska Dr

1885 July 18th *	1 Pilot Coal Stove No 38	$16.00
	Freight on the Same	7.20
	Portland Wharfage	0.35
	Sitka "	1.25
		$24.80

* The Stove was so badly broken up, that it was not taken off the Ship at Sitka.

W. A. Kelly

For School at Kadiak

Sept 5th	11	25 Double desks @ $6.	150.00
"	"	2 Blackboards @ $6	12.00
"	"	500 ft Boards at $25 per M	12 50
"	"	10 lb nails .70 1 chair 3. 1 Clock 2.50	6 30
"	"	1 Can coal oil 2.50 2 bottles ink .20 1 Lantern 1.50	4 20
"	"	7 lb Candles 1.75 2 Brooms 1.00 1 Lamp 2.00	4 75
"	"	2 Lantern Globes .50 . Lamp wick .25	0 75
"	"	3 Boxes Crayons .75 2 Primers .10	0.85
"	"	2 - Third Readers .60 4 Primary Arithmetics .60	1 20
"	"	4 Second Readers 1.00 4 Spellers .60	1 60
"	"	1 doz Slates 2.14 2 doz pencils .18 4 Erasers .60	2 94
			$127.09

For Sitka School

"	"	5 days work reroofing building @ $5.	25.00
"	"	10 lb nails .20 Kindling wood .60	1.80
			$26.80

Total $223 89

Ordered paid

J. E.

Sept 20th 5

To the Second Assistant Postmaster General
Washington D.C.

Hon & Dear Sir

As I originally secured from your Department the establishment of Post Route No 47101, I feel free to endorse the application of Mr Millard that the office at Hainai be discontinued for the winter

The Chilcat Indians have become restless so that it is not safe for a white family to live among them. Consequently as there is no one to take charge of the office, I see nothing left but to discontinue it. I hope however it may be resumed next summer.

There are good school & residence

buildings at Haines, & it is expected that the new officials sent out by President Cleveland will so pacify the tribes that work can be resumed in the Spring

As Haines is the nearest office of supply the miners that are pushing into the Interior of Alaska, it is very important that it should be reopened as soon as there is a competent person to take charge of it

Mr John Henry Forbes, the Contractor on the route will make no objection to the suspension. This is official

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Gen Agt Education in Alaska

building at Haines, and it is expected that the new officials recently sent out by President Cleveland will so justify the tribes that work can be resumed in the Spring.

As Haines is the nearest point to supply the miners that are pushing into the Interior of Alaska, it is very important that it should be reopened as soon as there is a competent person to take charge of it.

If it is in accordance with the rules of your office I would recommend that for the present you change the terminal office of route 47101 from Haines to Boyd. So that the route will be from Juneau to Boyd, instead of

from Jonesville to Manistee, discontinuing the office at Manistee and establishing one at Boyd.

There is a large Government School at Boyd & Scott's Pine Reservation Prairie near by & Col. O. is satisfied that the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, have regular correspondence with the teachers. The distance between Manistee and Boyd is less than between Jonesville & Manistee, but the water is rougher & more dangerous, so that the Indians crossing the lake will make the same charge to either place.

Mr John Henry Jordan, the contractor

the Route Agent (I speak officially) will make no objection to the Change.

I would recommend Mr John W. McFarland as a suitable postmaster at Boyd. His present address is Juneau Alaska.

I expect to be in Washington in Dec or early in Jan, when I will see you concerning these changes. If in the mean time you should wish to write me, my address will be "No 391 st. Kellogg St Galesburgh. Illinois.

Very truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Ind. Agent.

See Enclosed map.

Sept. 25th 5

Mr John Henry Forbes.

Your letters & check of the P.O. Department received. Your next letter can be addressed to me No 345 St. Kellogg & St Galesburg Ill.

By this mail I have written the 2nd Asst Post Master General recommending that for the winter route 4701 from Fremont to Maine be changed to, from Fremont to Boyd. The Chilcat Indians have become so troublesome that Mr Willard has removed his family for the winter to Sitka. This will necessitate the closing of the P.O. at Maine, as there is no one else to take charge of it.

If the P.O. Dept at Washington will make the change, it will furnish Mr & Mrs John McCausland with a mail – The Lame Indian that now carries it to Haines, will take it to Boyd. I will keep you informed of any changes that may be made.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Sept 30th 5

Hon A. P. Swineford
Governor of Alaska

Dear Sir

This morning I appointed Mr Lab Rifinsky teacher at Unalashka and he left for his school on the "Bonita." He took with him school desks, books, Charts &c.

Therefore in the memoranda of schools furnished you yesterday, please make the following change.

1st Add Unalashka to the schools established.

2nd Change "Killisnoo from" about to be opened", to the list of those

2

"Authorized, but not yet opened" –

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

A. S. Gen'l Ag't

Sept 29th 1

Gen A. P. Swineford
Governor of Alaska

Dear Sir

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday.

It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for information concerning Education in Alaska

The organic act appropriating $25000 "for the Education of the Children of School age in the Territory of Alaska without reference to race" was approved by the President May 17th 1884.

By the terms of the act the honorable the Secretary of the Interior was designated

as the proper Officer to make the Change
operative. The question then arose
whether he should assign the work to the
Indian or Education Bureau of this Department.

This remained unsettled until March
2nd prox., when decisive Letter placed the work
in charge of the Bureau of Education.

In the mean time a year had gone by
and not a school established.

The Hon L. Q. C. Lamar upon taking
the portfolio of the Interior gave earn attention
to the matter and upon the 11th of April 1885
I was appointed General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

Thus the administration of President
Cleveland has the honor of inaugurating the
public School System of Alaska.

I returned to Alaska in May, near
the time when schools usually close for the
Summer. However I was able to open
a School at Juneau on June 1st with
Miss Marion Butterfly as teacher.

Eighty two pupils (White, Russian Creole & Indian) were enrolled the first term.

On the 22nd of June I opened the school at Sitka with a Miss Kangaroo Tlingit teacher. Her enrollment shows 17 pupils (White & Russian Creole) for June and 21 for July.

This month I have opened schools at Wrangell with a Miss Leila McDermott teacher, at Jackson with Mr Lennie Cowd and a Miss Clara Cowd teachers, at Boyd (Cornwallis) with Mr John Wallbridge and a Miss Ina Davis (Indian) teachers, and at Kasaan with a Miss Sarah A. Dickinson (half blood Indian) teacher.

Last month Mr Solomon Kipinsky was appointed teacher at Kodiak & left for his post with school furniture, text books &c. The vessel carrying them upset near a leak at sea, and it was with great difficulty that the crew reached shore in safety. Unable to reach Kodiak this season, Mr Kipinsky will be directed to open a school at Killisnoo.

In May a schooner was chartered at

San Francisco and loaded with lumber, doors, sash, shingles &c for a school house & teachers residence on the Kuskokwim River 150 miles above where it empties into Bering Sea. The schooner also conveyed Mr & Mrs Wm C. Winland teachers, and Mr & Mrs J. M. Kilbuck & John Torgusen assistants. They took with them supplies of provisions for a year. The party arrived at the mouth of the river on the 9th June 1885 and by this time probably have their buildings erected and school commenced.

The population of that section is exclusively Eskimo.

This includes all the work at present in operation under my personal control.

In addition to the above, schools are in operation on the two seal islands St Paul & St George supported by the Alaska Commercial Co in accordance with the terms of their lease.

The Bureau of Education has authorized the further establishment of schools on Kuskoquim

on Prince of Wales Island S.E. Alaska, at Kadiak, Good Island, Unga, Kilkhofski, Unalaska, St. Michaels in Western Alaska and at Fort Kutzebue in Northern Alaska.

There are many other settlements that ought to have schools, but those above named are more prominent and should be first supplied. Neither the $20000 appropriation by Congress for this work is only sufficient to put teachers at the points indicated and will commence much of work -

If Congress would carry on the work vigorously it should appropriate at least $50000 annually for the first few years.

It must be remembered that at nearly all the places it will be necessary for the Government to erect both the school building & a residence for the teachers. That in many cases vessels will need to be chartered to convey the materials & supplies. And that necessarily the work at first will be expensive.

But as experience in the educational establishment may show it will be both

6

the wise, more humane & Christian method of dealing with the native races & making them suitable material for citizenship.

As a preventive of war & as a police force the educational establishment will be many times cheaper than a military one.

In 1882 the President sent a special message to Congress recommending an appropriation of $100,000 for education in Alaska. Please find a copy of this message enclosed.

I would suggest that you recommend in your report

1st That Congress be asked to make an appropriation of $100,000 for the fiscal year of 1886-7 for the common schools of Alaska. $100,000 would be better, but perhaps it will be wiser to ask for what we can probably secure.

2nd That Congress pass a law requiring the attendance of all children of school age in all points where schools shall exist & be established. If Congress votes large sums for the establishment and

maintenance of schools, it should be that the children receive the advantages offered them. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Iowa, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, California, Nevada, Wisconsin & Illinois together with the Territory of Nebraska & Dakota have compulsory attendance school laws. Let Congress should provide such a law for Alaska, where the policy is to raise the children from barbarism to civilization.

Industrial Schools.

In addition to the grants made by Congress for common schools in Alaska, an additional sum of $2000 was voted for industrial education among the natives in Alaska.

It was the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior that this fund should maintain two schools, one in eastern Alaska at Sitka and the other in western Alaska at Unalaska. The two schools should complete the common school system

Those the children in the Government schools who manifested more than average ordinary aptitude & progress, should be advanced to the Industrial schools, where the boys should be taught trades & the girls dressmaking, dress making &c.

Through a combination of causes the Training School at Amadokha has not yet been established but will probably be established early this year.

The annual report of the Training School at Salt & sent you last week.

In connection with the Salt School, allow me to make the following suggestions.

1st In trying to get the inquiry here you can best bring your influence official or otherwise to bear in the direction of an increased attendance at the Industrial School & would ask you to consider the expediency of inviting the Chiefs & leading men of the Native Villages (Kaniki and the Amadoko men & women) into the Conference, & meet the Officials. Then the general, the Judge, the Attorney

It would be much easier to obtain more funds for the education of poor children if they should have their children in school.

Capital Class Rooms should be constructed, and ventilated & warmed the attendance of pupils at Sunday Schools and Sabbath Schools should be encouraged by the Civil government and take the place of Bonus Bards - the Officers directly & indirectly force the people to understand that their duties extend to the school, with the exception that but few of the Tenantry of Nations surrounding Ireland in the book attended school.

Pass an Act which would serve the mind of a public character to impress the people, that a Boy of different sects of mind are in power & that the parents officers design the Children in school.

This Act would greatly assist the attendance other training, then if Congress gives us a compulsory attendance law, the law will provide for Morality.

2d Recommend to the Section office at Washington that the free order allowance for pupils be increased from $120

to [illegible] annually, the sum which is allowed all the other Industrial Schools. See Indian Appropriation Bill, pages 89–90.

3rd A Recommendation that an allowance be returned for the employment of a suitable man to conduct an experimental farm in connection with the Industrial School at Sitka, for recommendation in Annual Report of Sitka School to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

4th Judge Dawson suggests the recommendation of an allowance for the employment of a suitable woman in connection with the school, to cut out clothes for the women in the south & teach them the use of sewing machines.

5th Judge Dawson also recommends a saw mill to furnish Indian lumber for schools (see Indian furnish the log station for the sawed lumber) (Sitka Indian Council has made a part of the Industries of the Training School) & then require the Indians in the creation of these schools to have reference

to comfort, convenience & sanitary regulations.

6th Recommend the placing of a place in the Industrial School to be taught trades & cared for until they become of age & get married

7th The slave children should be taken from their Masters & placed in the Training School

I think other things permit me to call your attention to the following.

1st The location of the boundary line between Alaska & British Columbia

2nd Building a trail from the head Nass Lake to the Headwaters of the Lukanskin

3rd A semi-monthly Mail from Wrangel Island to Sitka & Juneau.

4th A monthly or quarterly Mail from Sitka via Kadiak, Shumagin Islands, & Belkofski to Unalaska.

5th A monthly Canoe Mail from Juneau to the Government School at Boya (Hunah).

6th A Steamer for the use of the Officials the Government business.

7th A hospital at Sitka

8th The citizenship of the Natives, without the right to vote until they can read & write. The same qualification should be applied to the Russian Creoles & Aleutes.

Very respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Genl Agt

Sept 30th 8-

Mr Lewis Gerritt
Pres Alaska Commercial Co

Dear Sir

A few weeks ago I started in a small schooner for Kadiak Mr Lal Kipinsky teacher for the Gov. School. The vessel sprung a leak at sea & he returned here.

To-day I have started him per steamer "Corinita" for Unalaska with school furniture books &c.

He has directed his Mail to be sent to your office at San Francisco. As you have opportunity please direct your clerks to forward it to your agent at Unalaska

Yr Obdt Servt
Sheldon Jackson U.S. Genl Agt.

Sept 30th 5

Miss Marion Murphy

Yours of Sept 27th resigning your position as teacher at Juneau to take Effect the 30th is received & your resignation accepted.

Unless I receive further orders from Washington, your Mother will succeed you.

When you turn over the school to her you will make out two lists of all the Govt Property which your Mother will sign receipts for. One receipt is to be mailed to me care of Bureau of Education Washington D.C. and the other is to be retained by yourself.

Your salary for the first term, I trust will reach you this coming steamer. The salary for the closing term will not be sent from Washington until the itemized receipt of property made by your successor is received by me.

Very truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Received from Miss Marion Murphy the signatures to duplicate vouchers for the wages of the second term, in accordance with the rules of the U. S. Treasury Department.
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. Genl Agt.

Oct 1st 5

Mrs Sue Murphy

Juneau Alaska

Madam

Yours of Sept 17th is received containing an application for the position of teacher at Juneau.

Unless I receive instructions from Washington, requiring a change of plans you may succeed your daughter as teacher at Juneau –

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Education of Children in Alaska

Sheldon Jackson

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August 20	Express on two Appleton's Charts from San Francisco to Sitka	1.85
July 18	Freight on Office furniture from Portland to Sitka	31.80 ~~31.80~~
August 24	Freight on School furniture from Sitka to Kadiak	75.00
Sept 30	Freight on School furniture from Sitka to Unalaska	83.75
" "	Wharfage on the same	9.25
Oct 31st	For Services as General Agent of Education in Alaska at a Salary of $1200 per annum For the Month of August 1885 " " September " " " October "	300.00
		$501.65

Sheldon Jackson